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ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing,
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.
One by one thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each;
Let no future dream elate thee,
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one—bright gifts of Heaven—
Joys are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready, too, to let them go.
One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others greet thee,
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow,
See how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for to-morrow,
Every day begin again.
Every hour that fleets so slowly
Has its task to do or bear;
Luminous the crown, and holy,
If thou set each gem with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours despond;
Nor, thy daily toil forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.
Hours are golden links, God's token,
Reaching Heaven; but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

Gospel Themes in Nature's Elements

The Hail.

Fourth Sermon of the Series, by Alex. Clark.

On Sabbath night the First Methodist Church had a double audience, its own, which is very large, and that of the Young Men's Christian Association, who asked the pastor, Mr. Clark, to preach before them, requesting that the fourth sermon of his regular series should be the subject for the occasion. There remain yet two sermons of the present series, on next Sabbath evening, "The Rainbow," and the following Sabbath evening, "The Snow." Each sermon is complete in itself, yet those who hear the whole series will appreciate them the more. We never witnessed more profound attention than that which the audiences have given Mr. Clark from the beginning. We are able to give a verbatim report of Sabbath night's sermon:

Some of you may recollect a phenomenon which occurred one clear, starry October night in the year 1848. There was observed to stream upward from the horizon, north, east, south and west, simultaneously, flashes of electric light—long pendant curtains in dissevered but parallel belts, lifted up and up, higher and higher, as if mighty angels, striking a tent for the world, were drawing and fastening the brilliant folds together at a lofty center in the zenith. There the royal drapery was secured, and thence its grand, white, quivering breadths swept down in beauty to the earth; while beneath its ample dome, that night, thousands of people stood and wondered in solemn joy.

So is the light of Truth rising all around us these latter days, out of history, out of science, out of art, out of commerce, of politics, out of literature, out of all things in Nature as well as out of all impulses and promptings in grace, rising as reflected light from God's own broad firmament of Revelation; and beneath the magnificent pavilion thoughtful men stand and contemplate the wondrous scene. The truths of the Gospel are breaking irresistibly forth from the low obscurities of sect and party, ceremony and service, and beaming in blessed recognition of the Divine mind and Will even from the world's dim and dumb materialities, and rising to a heavenly center of radiation beyond the stars. The spreading folds of the new tabernacle, beneath which all men may stand and worship, shall be radiant with the light of science blended with the light of revelation, the beautiful of this world mingling with the beautiful of the celestial world, and all suspended protectingly over us from the throne of our risen Christ. Then let us look for truth in all creations around us, and in all phenomena above us, and expect it to open before us, and radiate about us from its exalted center for ever more. Such a pavilion is the Church. Under its high and spreading folds are safety and satisfaction. The free and unsectarianized church of Jesus Christ uses all the good and beautiful and true of this world and weaves them in with the graces and glories which fall from Heaven; and beneath these merciful surroundings, the heavenly *sustaining* the earthly, the souls of men are inspired with hope and prompted to work as well as worship. This is the eternal refuge of Truth. The gates of hell shall not prevail against it. It shall stand illuminated forever. Its light shall increase; its glory shall intensify; its folds shall enlarge. Nothing shall shadow its beauty or disturb its security while immortality endures. Within its sacred enclosure there is room for all the human race, and the way is open day and night, and a thousand welcomes to every soul that enters.

"The church of Christ that He hath hallowed here
To be His house, is scattered far and near,
In North and South, and East and West abroad,
And yet in earth and heaven through Christ her Lord
The church is one."

But there are innumerable false refuges all around in the dark distances which lie outside the pavilion of the church. Beyond the horizons of Heaven's revealed light, and within its range, but sheltered in mammon masques are millions of immortal souls deceived and begloomed in error and sin. With our thoughts upon these imperiled ones, dear relatives and friends, many of them, we announce the text:

"The hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies."—Isaiah xxviii:17.

In former discourses of this series, your attention has been directed to culturing agencies in nature, such as the Dew and the Rain. To-night we come to speak of an influence, formed by similar phenomena of evaporation and condensation, which is known only as a destroyer—The Hail. Where hail is mentioned in the Bible, it is to indicate confusion and calamity.

The hail is an agent of destruction and death, teaching us the lesson that *God has the power to disarrange, reverse and destroy*, as well as to nurture, advance and protect. You have noticed in reading the Scriptures, another fact: the hail is associated with fire—a touching of extremes among the elements—showing that the formation of the icy drops is intimately connected with electricity. Then the deeper lesson here again is that God's judgments are intimately connected with his love, that the one attribute is complemented by the other, that it is a God of Justice who exercises Mercy, and that the one is as essential to the Divine character as the other. Now, as thousands of years ago, the laws of science are corroborated by the statements of Scripture, their one common Author being "the same yesterday, and to-day and forever." Wherever the test of scientific truth is applied to the sacred writings, their record is fully sustained down to the minutest particulars. "The hammer of the Geologist shall never be able to break in pieces the Rock of Ages," nor the telescope of the scientist to detect a spot on the Sun of Righteousness. And in all the infinite ranges of Revelation and Providence between the Word which was in the Beginning and the Word made Flesh, there is not an object or an incident which does not evidence, when studied and interpreted, the truthfulness of the Bible and its exact adaptations to the wants of men. The laws which form Dew and Rain are the same that govern the Hail—evaporation, condensation, and gravitation. The only difference is in the fact that the humidity of the atmosphere in the formation of hail is elevated to higher, swifter currents of opposing winds, in a temperature where it condenses into compacter particles, than those which in calmer regions compose the snow, or, in still milder, the rain, or, in the mildest of all, the dew.

A traveler, in describing a hail-storm at Constantinople, represents the ice drops as being the size of apples, and their descent as accompanied by a sound like rumbling thunder, or like the noise of innumerable carriages rolling furiously over a pavement.

Balls of ice weighing more than a pound rattled like grape-shot among the shipping, and stripped the trees of foliage and limbs, leaving them almost bare in their desolation. The spectacle is said to have been awful, beyond description. Tile roofs were crushed in; windows were riddled like tissue paper; vineyards were cut to pieces; oars were shivered to splinters in the boatmen's hands; animals were beaten to death in the fields; men were killed and wounded in the streets. It was as if the heavens had suddenly frozen over, and as suddenly been broken to pieces by the tramp of heaven's artillery into irregular fragments of ice and precipitated to the earth. Such occurrences in Oriental lands are frequent as they are fearful, and give peculiar significance to the passages of Scripture just read in your hearing.

The most tremendous hail mentioned in the Bible is that alluded to in the book of Revelation, "Every stone was about the weight of a talent." In comparison with this all other sizes and weights of hailstones are diminished almost to noiseless dew. A talent among the Greeks was a weight equivalent to fifty-seven pounds avoirdupois, and among the Hebrews, to about ninety pounds. What an appalling representation of power and devastation! But all these references have a meaning, and to discover something of their significance is more directly the object of this evening's discourse. We have seen that upon the responsive bosom of the earth, vegetation is refreshed and increased by the dew which distils in quiet hours and cloudless nights; and have learned, by this illustration, how the Holy Spirit descends to nurture expectant hearts. We have seen how the rain which revives the earth and promotes its myriad growths, falls from clouds and out of darkness in due seasons and proportions; and have learned how God's mercy issues out of sorrowful surroundings and incalculable circumstances to bless the waiting and willing soul. But we see that hail has its origin at a higher elevation, above the level of rain-clouds, and in the region of fierce currents and cold; that it forms and falls in accordance with a law which regulates the general temperature and purity of the whole earth's atmosphere.

The seeming calamities which result from the fall of the hail are really evidences that the Supreme Creator regards the welfare of the universe, and maintains it often-times by disarranging the local and isolated affairs of this world. In order that the infinite purposes of God may be accomplished, he frequently destroys the inefficient to accommodate the essential agents of his will; or rather makes room for the new by removing the old, as an architect who clears a place of its rubbish and ruin that the substantial and beautiful building may be reared. For there never was a city built until thousands of cumbering trees were felled, and millions of blades of unneeded grass were trodden underfoot. The *debris* accumulating in unsightly masses along Fifth street, these latter days, obstructing travel and business, is patiently endured because it shows a power at work with pick and spade opening and enlarging ways to cleanse the city for time to come; and the miniature rocky mountain range stretching in front of our church to-night is a substantial argument that rough places shall be made smooth; that the irony week-day noises of our streets shall be silenced, and that Sabbath worshippers by and by shall be undisturbed by clanging hoofs and wheels along the pavement. So the Maker and Builder of all things uses his own material throughout the wide domain of his universe in his own way, forever enlarging and glorifying his creation, although sometimes tearing our hindering fabrics to pieces, and apparently confusing and destroying even what his own hands have permitted; but all with a benevolent object in view which shall be realized only in the light of eternity. Now as the rain falls from the clouds to refresh and beautify the thirsty earth, so mercy descends to comfort and cheer the responsive heart. *But above the rain-clouds are the hail-clouds.* So above God's mercy is his justice. It was to *satisfy* justice that the Son of God suffered for sin. God is love; but divine love is always pure and true and just. Mercy is purchased and proffered to the world, by the blood of Jesus Christ, the *just* atoning for man, the *unjust*! Although mercy is full and free and impartial as the rain that falls upon the grass, yet above the blessed clouds from which mercy rains on willing souls, there is the Eternal Immutable Justice which, in an appointed way and time, will meet the impenitent.

For God will overcome all error and wrong, and over the ruins of conquered obstinacy broaden his Kingdom of Truth. He builds in only the good, shaping and fitting it to his plans; and he removes and destroys the bad, regardless of its appearance. He recognizes in every man his free agency and permits him to believe and live, or disbelieve and die, as he will. God's will is that no one should perish. Man's own will is the wrong will—the will that makes confusion and trouble—the only will in the universe that chooses death rather than life, for the fallen angels have no Jesus to die and live again for them. And because God's mercy is rejected, His justice, which caused His dear Son to suffer, is mocked; and upon this wilful disobedience and persistent contempt, God's righteous displeasure falls to show the integrity of His throne, and His regard for the welfare of *all* worlds, even if this world should in belts of its surface be scourged as beneath the dashing of the hail. But notice the wording and take the meaning of the text: "The hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies." The driving forces of God's justice are not directed against lying individuals so much as against the associations which make them lie; not against sinners so much as sin; not against souls so much as the systems of error which enwrap and enrapture them; not against people so much as policy, party, sect, and all other mammon made refuges which receive and ruin both the souls and bodies of men. But

SOME REFUGE IS REQUIRED.

In every unseared conscience there is a lurking sense of guilt. To deny it will not stifle its whispers. Light words dancing on the lips will not divert the deep sorrow from the heart. The sinner carries a weight upon his soul as a culprit a chain in his cell. There is no moving without hearing its dreadful, discordant noise. He has read the law and stands condemned. He has dishonored himself and rejected the Savior, and now remorse sickens his soul. He knows that God is angry with the wicked every day; and he longs to be freed from his forebodings and fears. Indulgence in crime, no matter when, or by whom, or under what circumstances, brings a guilty sting, and in solemn midnights startles the sinner from his dreams to remind him of a settlement coming due, and a penalty to be paid. Then, under the burden of his condemnation, afraid to die and ashamed to live, he thinks of reconciliation. In trembling and in tears, alone, in the sweep of the tempest, homeless, helpless and forsaken, born with capacity for heaven, but exposed every moment to hell; seeing the avenger, pleading to escape, he sighs and cries, and starts and struggles for a refuge.

Yonder is a man overtaken by calamity. In an hour his home is swept away. His business is ruined. His credit is lost. Sickness, ready prowler of secular misfortune, enters his family. A loved one pales and dies. The hearse rumbles away with the dear form, and the grave receives it out of sight, and opens again and again, like a ravenous mouth greedy for more, until child after child is swallowed away. Every hope blasted, his poor heart, pierced through and through, is beating and breaking with sorrow. He suffers on alone for awhile; but strength fails, the soul becomes restless, alarmed, and craves and wrestles for a refuge.

I stand here to-night in God's name, with many young men before me, prosperous and well, yet saddhearted, it may be, tempted, uncared for, unfriended in a city of *crowding* strangers, exposed to delusion and death; I stand here to preach Jesus Christ to every unsettled soul, a "hiding place from the wind, a covert from the tempest, the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." Yes, the heart needs a refuge, and in the Church of the Living God, broad, free and inviting, with its canopy of glory, and its associations of joy and peace, the burdened soul may find sweet rest forever more.

But beware of mistaken shelters. Young men in masses, seeking the truth, are being decoyed into refuges of lies! Let me warn you of some of the most dangerous of them. There is,

1. *Reformatism.* This is a place of compromise with the enemy of souls. He argues that a man may abandon the grosser vices, such as licentiousness, drunkenness, blasphemy and fraud. He will recommendingly say at the entrance of this false refuge, "Give up the great sins, and you are safe." And then the arch Deceiver will chuckle to himself, "I'll damn that man by inches; I'll keep him busy with his small sins; I'll belittle him to his eternal ruin; I'll tempt and trap him into so many petty meannesses that he will never dream of the fearful aggregate, and when he wakes, the Heavenly doors will be shut."

Self-reformer, be advised in time. Your mistake is a fatal one. Sin is a disease which brings death. The amputation of a single limb will not save you. You must be cleansed in Christ's blood from *all* unrighteousness, and cleansed at once. If you imagine that your sins are little sins and easily forgotten, and that your condition is as favorable as that of a score of your associates, who, like yourself, are sinners in small ways, let me tell you that you have crept into a refuge of lies. Every sin must be utterly abandoned. The heart must be changed, and the whole life not merely reformed, but transformed and conformed to the will of Christ. You must respond to His love, and be ready to do all things in honor of His name.

2. *Moralism.* This is another fashionable and false refuge. How the young men are crowding into it! Is there a moralist here to-night? You claim to be an upright, downright dealer. You are educated, respected and honored. You answer promptly all demands on your patriotism, sympathy and benevolence. You appreciate the institutions of your country—your home, your family, your party. You are neighborly, kind, generous, gentle-hearted and merciful. Your language is pure, chaste and elegant, your manners amiable, and your reputation untarnished.

But, after all, you govern your conduct by the outward regulations of society, and depend on your own power to resist temptation and wrong. You aim by words and works of charity to merit heaven—to rise thither by your own aspirations. *You are trying to be your own Christ.* You forget that in Adam all men are dead in trespasses and sins, and that only in Jesus can any man be made alive. You forget that there is but one name given under heaven and among men whereby you can be saved. Your own name is nothing. Everything in you and about you is nothing. Your good works are but a foundation of sand. In the one thing lacking are included all things needful for your salvation. Your sins must not only be put away but forgiven. Your heart must be changed, so that self will yield to Christ, and that his righteousness may be in you, the all in all for ever. Your wrappage of noble deeds is of frail and fading texture. You must be converted, and become as a little child, willing to attribute all honor to Christ who died for you, and to be led into all duty by his Spirit. You have a long record of unpardoned sins—unpardoned because unbrought to the Saviour—and you must acknowledge the account, and ask your Surety to relieve you from the obligation. Your unforgiven sins will all appear before you in the judgment day, although you may think them forgotten long ago. Heaven's bills presented, put off, repudiated, are never outlawed by lapse of time. No page or item is ever lost from that book of accounts. You are in danger now. Answer this question, though it cut you to the quick, though it prove you to be wrong, though every syllable fall on your heart like chilling hail, *Are you converted?* You are in arrears on Heaven's ledger for innumerable omissions of duty; and that record is as distinctly marked as any violent transgression, and can be cancelled only by the same hand that was pierced. Take Jesus with you now, and go to God and settle. Staying concealed in your mistaken shelter will never release you from the debt you owe. Better a thousand times to find yourself a bankrupt hand in hand with Christ, than to live on in uncertainty through the world's most brilliant circles, share its brightest honors and revel in its luxury and wealth—with a fearful looking for of judgment to come. Moralist, my immortal brother, purchase of the Redeemer's blood, object of his intercession to-night, rise and escape for your life, from your refuge of lies!

3. *Formalism.* The Formalist is the modern Pharisee, the man who will pray if anybody will look at him, but will never think of such a performance in his closet. Pathways to false refuges cross and re-cross our church aisles, and are paved to our very family altars. Lip-service for sight-and-sound sake, and from habit! There are religionists to whom the Destroyer has administered chloroform, making them mumbling dreamers in the church.

Are you here and awake to-night for a wonder? You may be punctual at the sanctuary, and observant of all the ordinances. You may contribute to the support of the gospel. You may say "our church." You may pray in purest rhetoric and from loudest lungs. You may lift your hands and respond lustily to the prayers of others. You may wear a serious countenance and pronounce the most orthodox of phrases in the solemnest of tones. You may be zealous in your opposition to infidelity. You may catechise your children until they are surfeited with theology, and sick of stale platitudes which they were never born to digest. You may criticise your preacher's sermons and life with unsleeping vigilance. You may go heresy-hunting among your brethren, and catch something every day. You may be walled in at home with a library of the profoundest commentaries that were ever bound.

And yet, after all, that I-am-holier-than-thou pretension shows through every crevice of your creed. The world sees a stiffness in you which it dreads as the touch of a corpse. Now, unless your religion change you from a mummy to a man, make you honest in business, pious behind counters; temperate at dinner tables; loyal to your country; affectionate to your family; neighborly at the hatch-box; patient in affliction; humble, cheerful and hopeful everywhere and always; unless it link you in brotherhood to the poorest of God's children; unless it lead you on errands of mercy to hovels and hospitals and prisons as well as to cushioned pews and sacramental boards; unless you live Christ on week days as well as worship him on Sabbath days,—then your religion is spurious, hypocritical, and abhorrent—a refuge of lies! Its sounding brass and tinkling cymbal entice but the giddy-hearted and warn the wise to beware.

See above you, in the eternal light, the ponderous scales! Ah! God is just. You vainly imagined that your name was safe written in the Lamb's Book of Life. But look, look, Scales! See; read: "Mene, Mene, Tekel, upharsin,—Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting—wanting!"

The book of gracious offers is closing. Jesus speaks sweeter words to the outside sinner than to you. The poor publican He blesses, but the formalist he leaves to change his course without a pity or a tear. There is no tender word for you in all the messages of Christ. He performs no miracle to heal the Pharisee. Unless you awake by the sound of a Saviour's anathemas, you will perish forever in your refuge of lies!

4. *Spiritualism.* What a dreary refuge! People in obscure rooms, in silence, in darkness, listening for sounds out of another world! Sometimes messages seem to be uttered; but from which world—above or below? Would a saint in life desire to communicate by the tipping of a wooden table? On earth, among sinners, there is a more dignified and rational method of communication than this. Even the deaf, dumb, and blind have an intelligent and reliable mode of interchanging their thoughts. Has an inhabitant of Heaven gone so far back toward childhood as to blunder among table-lids and tilt contemptible stands in darkened and desolate rooms in order to be recognized? Shall the heavenly linguists forget their mother tongue?

And yet many intellectual persons, good, honest, noble-hearted friends, are tempted into his most ghostly and gloomy of all hiding places. There are promises given of direct communications from Heaven. But the messages are often known to be false. And the spirits from Satan intrude, and blaspheme, and lie. Are they not all lying spirit, as the Scriptures say? If not lying spirits, are there not peculiar laws and forces in science—in magnetism and electricity—which we have not yet discovered? For there are sounds in the clouds and in the wind which we might as reasonably translate into words from departed spirits.

Spiritualist, let me urge you to abandon all such hollow systems, and to accept the plain teaching of Jesus. He is the one Mediator—the only one, the all-sufficient one, between God and man—the man, Christ Jesus. He speaks to you all you need know from the spirit-world. He prepares a place for you, where you may see Him as He is, and be immortal by His side. Here is a message out of Heaven,—it comes from your blessed Savior to-night, "Come unto Me, and I will give you rest." "Where I am there you may be also." Only be patient concerning the glories and associations of the heavenly world, and in due time you shall see as your are seen and known as you are known. But for your soul's sake which you imperil, and for your Savior's sake whom you dishonor by believing the false spirits, retreat at once from your refuge of lies.

5. *Sectarianism.* There are as many church registers as there are church houses in Pittsburgh. But there is only one Lamb's Book of Life for all the ransomed sinners of the world. That is the place for your name. It is not Methodism, or Presbyterianism, or Lutheranism, or any other 'ism of men; but it is the life and power of the Son of God we preach. The different denominations are but symmetrical and convenient apartments in the one great sanctuary of the Lord. These distinct organizations are harmonious counterparts. Yet men separate themselves into sects, and magnify their consistent differences into conflicting doctrines. They build theological walls around themselves, the closer the safer; and begin, in their stifled atmosphere and necessary shade, to doubt the orthodoxy of their neighbors. They put colored glass in intervening windows, draw down the blinds, bolt the doors, and nestle together, as though all outside Christendom were turning infidel, and they, secluded company alone of all the earth, held fast the faith once delivered to the saints. Such a faith, so monkishly bound, needs a new deliverance!

Now, when you find yourself up in arms in defense of your creed, pause a moment, and consider whether in all your life you have ever been so brave in defending the Bible. You become excited when you hear your Wesley, or your Calvin, or your Luther, or your Campbell criticised; but you will stand silent and unmoved when the name of your Jesus is blasphemed! Unless you can hold prosperity in other churches as heartily as in your own, and rejoice at the conversion of sinners under anybody's preaching and under any church's roof, you may write "sectarian" as a fit suffix to your name. You have been tempted through self and sect to enter a refuge of lies. "Ists and 'isms are warp and woof of the enemy's tent-covers, and you have been deceived. You are attracted more by the sound of your church-name than by all the cries of Calvary! Verily you have your warning, and must bear the awful consequences of trimming your Christianity to a Discipline, or Confession, or Catechism, and of wounding your Lord in the house of His friends.

7. *Broad-Churchism.* This is one of the most open-doored and dangerous of all false refuges. It has numerous creeds and various names. It makes room for Rationalism, Unitarianism, Mormonism, Latitudinarianism, and all the wild heresies of the world. And yet it claims to be the church! It has its periodicals teeming with transcendental theories, boasting of free thought, genealizing on the Bible, humanizing Jesus Christ, popularizing Mammon, compromising with sin, and trying in a thousand ways to make salvation a matter of course, regardless of the name of Jesus and the influences of the Holy Spirit. It sneers at the evangelical efforts of Young Men's Christian Associations, ridicules revivals, depreciates the Sabbath and all the sacred ordinances, and indulges in sublime contempt for the "priests" and "priesthood" of the evangelical churches. Much more might be said of Broad-churchism, but it is not permitted, and by this brief description it may be known.

Broad-churchman, you may glory in your liberality, but it is a license which broadens into outright infidelity at last. You are in a refuge of lies. Your science and reason, "falsely so-called," will fail you in the trial hour. You must forsake your schoolish errors, and come to Christ who is the way, the truth and the life, and learn of him who is meek and lowly in heart, and there find rest to your soul.

But all these and other false refuges will be swept away.

When your body is paling and cooling for the coffin; when your life-strings are snapping asunder; when your mental vision becomes the more vivid and acute in the glimmering of eternal light; when your moral sensibilities become the most keen and candid; when the honesty of your soul shakes off its last gaudy veil;—then you will realize what a poor protection is your Reformatism, your Moralism, your Formalism, your Spiritualism, your Sectarianism, and your Broad-Churchism, at the dreadful hour when you are summoned to the Judgment. Will you anticipate that awful day and take refuge in Christ?

When the lightning of conviction flashes upon your mind, and the thundering dirges of guilt roll and re-echo through all the chambers of your soul, when the dashing hail of God's justice cuts through your last false and flimsy sheltering, and chills you trembling from your miserable refuge, then you will *feel* what you have often heard and sung,

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee."

Wealth is nothing, honor is nothing, reputation is nothing, everything is nothing to the awakened sinner. Philosophy stands off with arms folded, a cold hearted stranger now. Theology has no balm for the sick and dying heart. The very Bible is dim; and prayer itself is dumb. Hymns are but wailing sound. Tears freeze and fall as ice. All—all—unless Jesus be present—all are as a refuge of lies. The pitiless hail sweeps in and cuts the last, last refuge to fragments. The ice-balls beat and bound and rebound in horrible sound upon its ruined foundations, and there is no salvation!

But let Jesus appear. Let the sinner but touch the hem of his garment, and the storm lulls; the hail of justice melts into drops of merciful rain; the dark clouds fade away; the sun paints rainbows over the departing gloom; the heavens are clear and calm; all the air is redolent with fragrance from the trees that grow and bloom forever by the River of Life. Every sorrow is smiled into glory, and every trouble thrills out in a song, for the weary soul has found a safe refuge at last.

Referring to the statement that Mrs. Lincoln "has consented" to have a subscription opened for her benefit, the Chicago *Republican* says it is "the most shameful and humiliating" phase of the whole business, and adds:

If this report be correct, it serves still further to confirm what has long been the conviction of those most intimate with her, that she is a confirmed monomaniac. The papers which gloat over this unfortunate mental condition of Mrs. Lincoln are hopelessly lost to all self-respect and regard for the good name of this country.

STATE ELECTION—OFFICIAL RESULT.

Sharswood's Majority 922.

Below we publish the official returns from all the counties in the State, of the election held on the second Tuesday of October, from which it will be observed that the actual majority for George Sharswood is 922:

COUNTIES.	1866. Geary, U.	1866. Clymer, C.	1867. Williams, U.	1867. Sharswood, C.
Adams	2,910	3,126	2,437	2,829
Allegheny	25,511	12,715	16,333	9,044
Armstrong	3,758	3,078	3,235	2,934
Beaver	3,310	2,385	2,818	2,278
Bedford	2,591	2,835	2,305	2,644
Berks	7,121	13,288	6,117	11,912
Blair	3,520	2,790	3,113	2,593
Bradford	7,134	3,091	5,836	2,638
Bucks	6,305	7,309	6,224	6,910
Butler	3,544	3,061	2,939	2,662
Cambria	2,643	3,285	2,355	3,020
Cameron	374	263	308	230
Carbon	1,906	2,339	1,687	2,124
Center	3,094	3,595	2,750	3,473
Clarion	1,776	2,813	1,410	2,603
Chester	8,500	6,221	7,551	5,583
Clearfield	1,626	2,786	1,477	2,740
Clinton	1,754	2,337	1,602	2,228
Columbia	1,965	3,583	1,696	3,451
Crawford	6,714	4,969	5,400	4,018
Cumberland	4,030	4,567	3,451	4,231
Dauphin	5,694	4,391	5,247	3,847
Delaware	3,647	2,292	3,207	2,148
Elk	376	916	286	751
Erie	7,237	3,957	5,504	3,428
Fayette	4,259	4,359	3,184	3,879
Forest	100	76	289	319
Franklin	4,299	4,106	3,773	3,962
Fulton	775	1,055	709	1,019
Greene	1,699	3,230	1,343	2,753
Huntingdon	3,218	2,239	3,009	2,298
Indiana	4,458	2,109	3,658	1,867
Jefferson	2,015	1,912	1,806	1,851
Juniata	1,516	1,814	1,368	1,665
Lancaster	14,592	8,592	12,799	7,475
Lawrence	2,560	1,410	2,833	1,221
Lebanon	4,194	2,696	3,625	2,501
Lehigh	4,159	5,730	3,541	5,391
Luzerne	8,733	12,387	7,985	10,404
Lycoming	3,871	4,418	3,601	4,337
McKean	577	714	705	514
Mercer	4,416	3,757	3,935	3,444
Mifflin	1,725	1,835	1,565	1,769
Monroe	705	2,609	543	2,359
Montgomery	7,286	8,342	6,586	7,683
Montour	1,130	1,524	1,006	1,383
Northampton	3,859	6,870	3,027	5,979
Northumberland	3,361	3,829	3,023	3,469
Perry	2,581	2,495	2,427	2,292
Philadelphia	54,205	48,817	49,587	52,075
Pike	360	1,084	235	901
Potter	1,346	626	1,134	481
Schuylkill	8,793	10,514	7,256	8,380
Snyder	1,792	1,326	1,630	1,199
Somerset	3,062	1,750	2,756	1,541
Sullivan	436	761	421	683
Susquehanna	4,420	2,981	3,947	2,690
Tioga	4,791	1,628	4,090	1,425
Union	1,991	1,287	1,675	1,200
Venango	4,409	3,492	3,040	2,610
Warren	2,687	1,572	2,131	1,450
Washington	4,977	4,712	4,618	4,513
Wayne	2,357	2,883	2,320	2,586
Westmoreland	5,046	6,113	4,212	5,645
Wyoming	1,408	1,499	1,357	1,474
York	5,896	8,780	4,848	7,671
Total	307,274 / 290,096	290,096	266,824	267,746 / 266,824
Majorities	17,178			922

It will thus be perceived that the Republican vote is short..........40,450
Democratic..........22,350

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Drift of Popular Sentiment.

Not since the days of Jackson has there been anything like the manifestation of popular sentiment at the present time in favor of General Grant for the Presidency. Of the Republican press the *Tribune* stands alone in opposing him—more by innuendo, however, than openly. Concerning the *Tribune's* course the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

We do not forget that last spring, when Mr. Greeley was sowing discord in the party, and conservative Republicans were, in consideration of public patronage, playing into the hands of Andrew Johnson, Grant stood side by side with Stanton, pointed out danger ahead and prevailed upon Congress to hold a mid-summer session. The wisdom of that policy has been made apparent. It would have been still better if Congress had remained in session. We may also remark that public men in whom the loyal people have confidence, and whose Radicalism no one doubts, are satisfied that General Grant is true to the principles of the Republican party, including impartial suffrage; and that he fully indorses the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* is emphatic in its indorsement of Grant. Before the Ohio election it predicted that in case the result was adverse, Mr. Chase would disappear from the arena, and General Grant would become the recognized favorite. We quote:

The result has verified the prediction. *Grant stands forth to-day at once the hope and glory of the Republican Party.* The enthusiasm his candidacy would inspire is needed to arouse the country from the apathy produced by the selfishness, villainy and imbecility of politicians. Besides, his great firmness, wisdom, reticence and patriotism, are wanted at the head of the Government. He is true to liberty, and possesses the elements of a popular leader. The thousands of Republicans who have become tired of supporting a party so largely dominated by unfaithful and incompetent leadership, and thousands of Democrats, too, who are repelled from us by the hordes of peculators who, through venal Congressional recommendation, or equally venal Executive preferment, fastened like leeches upon the Treasury, would at once flock to our standard carried by Grant. It the result of the late elections shall force his nomination over and through all the Presidential schemes of the politicians, in which, in case of success, the spoils are already parceled out, every well-wisher of the country ought to rejoice. Elected as he would be to save a sinking party, he would be free from party trammels, and free from debt to public leaders. Such a President the country now needs—one who has no preferential friends to reward or enemies to punish at his country's expense.

The N. Y. *Times* devotes a long article to the subject, in the course of which it is said:

No one can doubt, or fail to see, that the sentiment of the whole country points to Grant as that man. Nine-tenths of all the Republican journals and politicians of the country look upon his nomination as an absolute necessity, and as an equally absolute certainty. Four months ago we said that the time was not far off when "the very *existence* of the Republican party, as well as the welfare of the country," would be seen to demand his nomination.

The Cleveland *Herald*, like most of the leading journals of Ohio, speaks plainly. It says:

General Grant, having become the recognized candidate of the Republican party, becomes also, as a matter of course, the target for Democratic misrepresentation and slander. He has already been compelled to break his customary silence, by a denial of two calumnious reports set afloat: one to the effect that he had given testimony before the Impeachment committee favorable to the Reconstruction plan of Congress, and the other that he had expressed himself much pleased with the result of the recent elections. The public may expect a daily flight of poisoned arrows at General Grant's fair fame, from now until November of next year.

The Youngstown (Ohio) *Courier*, says, "with the Republican masses Grant is the favorite, and the last elections has had the effect of practically making him their nominee." We quote from the *Courier*:

With Grant as the Republican candidate for the Presidential chair, the opposing party sinks at once politically to its *war level*, and will be utterly unable effectively to stay the torrent of the popular voice and vote; the latter of which will roll up its hundreds of thousands majority, against secession, treason and the mis-called Democracy of to-day.

The Butler *Press*, in an able article on the lessons of the elections, points out the dangers to which the Republican party is exposed, and concludes as follows:

It says as plainly as ballots can speak: Stop, Mr. Sumner, you are going too fast. Hold, Messrs. Stevens, Kelley, Williams, et al., you are laying it on too heavy. Take care, Mr. Prohibitionist, you are drawing it too fine—but it has made one thing inevitable—the nomination of General Grant for the next Presidency, whose name we this week raise to our mast head in the belief that he is the only man to save the Republican party from annihilation and the country from perdition.

The Uniontown (Pa.) *Standard* raises the name of Gen. Grant, and says:

With this great captain as our standard-bearer, an indignant and outraged people will soon realize a glorious, triumphant victory of loyalty over treason, with peace once more restored and the country united, prosperous and happy. We unfurl his name at our mast-head.

The Johnstown *Tribune* has placed the name of General Grant at the head of its editorial columns.

Senator Wilson, in his letter to the Cooper Institute Meeting, says: "I have not doubted that the illustrious hero, who is as true to the cause of equal rights and impartial justice, as to the demands of patriotism, will be the chosen leader of the Republican hosts in the coming contest."

Ohio on the Next Trial.

Senators Sherman and Wade wrote letters to the Cooper Institute meeting in New York. The first named gentleman says "the Republicans of Ohio are not the least discouraged." His language is: "Impartial suffrage and implicit observance of the public faith will next year, as this year, be engraved on our banners, and we will as surely triumph as that God rules." Senator Sherman utters these excellent sentiments: "We must insist upon greater economy in public expenditures. We must enforce our revenue laws. We must cease to quarrel among ourselves." Senator Wade is not less emphatic in expressing his confidence He says:

"For more than fourteen years Ohio has had a succession of Republican Governors, and she never will have any other. Her recent narrow escape will only have the effect to secure her against future accidents. The Republicans of Ohio were never more radical, more confident of their strength, nor more resolutely determined to carry out their principles to a final triumph than now; and if our election could be held over again to-morrow, warned of our danger, we should carry the State by more than 50,000. We certainly shall do this next fall if we stand firmly by the great and godlike principle of equal and exact justice to all men."

Arrangements are now being made to hold, in the city of Philadelphia, commencing on the first Wednesday of November, a National Convention, composed of delegates from the different branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. It is expected that the Convention will be one of great interest and importance, judging from the character and number of delegates already appointed, which will be greatly increased by the appointment of delegates by the Presbyteries and Synods that meet during the month.

The London *Morning Post*, of the 4th, says: "It is rumored that Sir Augustus Paget will be transferred from Florence to Washington, and that the Hon. Julian Fane will be promoted to be Minister at Florence. If this be true, Lord Stanley could hardly have made a more judicious selection for the difficult post at Washington. Sir Augustus Paget evinced judgment, tact, and temper, and all the best qualities of a diplomatist, in the arduous negotiations of the Schleswig-Holstein question previous to the Danish war.

FORT PILLOW.

Rebel General Forrest Disposed of.

A while ago the rebel General Forrest "broke silence" in his own defense in connection with the Fort Pillow butchery. He put in the claim of injured innocence, asserting that there was no such killing—no such butchering as had been represented. Mack J. Leaming writes to the New York *Times* a communication, which disposes of these statements. We quote as follows:

Not desiring in the least degree to be egotistic, or to subject myself to that charge, I deem it proper here to state the rank and position I held at the time of the capture of Fort Pillow, in order the better to enable the public to judge of the opportunities which I had of knowing the facts as regards the Fort Pillow affair—if I may be allowed to use so mild an expression—and for no other cause. I was the First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Thirteenth West Tennessee Cavalry, commanded by Major W. F. Bradford. Major Bradford commanded the garrison most of the day, Major J. F. Booth, who was the ranking officer, having been killed about 9 A. M.

As Post Adjutant I had charge of the correspondence which took place under the flag of truce sent in by Forrest, about 3 o'clock P. M., relative to the surrender of the garrison. That correspondence, as published in the report of the Congressional Investigating Committee, is substantially correct, with but one exception, viz., it omitted to state the threats which Forrest actually made in both the communications, in these words, to-wit: "If this demand is not complied with, you must take the consequences." Having confidence in our ability to hold the fort until reinforcements arrived, we refused to surrender, never dreaming that pending the negotiations under the flag of truce, Forrest, by violating all rules of civilized warfare, had treacherously gained positions from which he could successfully assault our works.

This, however, proved only the prelude to the chapter of horrid atrocities which he and his friends had in store for the Federal garrison after its capture. That the massacre of our troops which followed was deliberately premeditated and planned, I believe, as I believe in the existence of a just God, who will punish the perpetrators of this wholesale murder of unarmed and many of them wounded men. I was myself deliberately shot down after I had surrendered, and while lying on the field where I fell saw a number of wounded men deliberately shot. All this occurred after the fort was in entire possession of the Rebels, and when our men had entirely ceased to offer resistance.

These atrocities were renewed early the following morning, when two unarmed, helpless wounded Federal soldiers were shot within thirty feet of where I was lying at the time. I at the same time heard shooting going on all around the fort, but this occurred in my immediate sight and locality.

In conclusion, I would say that I have by no means a desire to present my personal wrongs and sufferings before the public, and but for the fact that I am the only surviving officer of my regiment—the only regiment of white troops that participated in the defense of Fort Pillow—I should have remained silent upon this occasion. MACK J. LEAMING.

[From the Financial Chronicle.]

The Value of Breadstuffs.

The comparative firmness of the breadstuffs market, after a harvest of such great abundance, is a matter of general surprise. Even the west itself is somewhat dubious as to the soundness of the market, and reports state that western bankers are becoming afraid of discounting grain paper at the current high prices of produce. There are, however, substantial causes for a much higher range of prices than was expected a few weeks ago; but being chiefly connected with the condition of the foreign markets, they do not readily acquire their full force among the general public on this side.

One or two facts require to be appreciated in order that the position of the grain trade may be understood. The foreign markets, after two years of short crops, were exceedingly bare of stocks; which has caused a very active demand for grain early in the season. This is also true to an important extent of our own market. For months past domestic millers have been running on the smallest possible supplies in expectation of a fall in prices, and stocks at all the grain centers were reduced to an unusually low point before harvest. Here, therefore, as abroad, there has been a large early demand for consumption. In the next place, the foreign crops fall below the early hopes, so that the markets are suffering under a restriction. These are the causes which have produced the recent advance in wheat in the British markets. The London correspondent of the *Financial and Commercial Chronicle* thus enumerates the principal causes which have produced the late change in the tone of the wheat trade:

"Firstly, the small supplies of old wheat in the hands of the farmers; secondly, the limited stocks held by the millers; thirdly, the circumstance that the wheat crop in this country proves, so far as we are able to judge, below an average, and greatly under the expectations which had been formed regarding it at the period of blooming; and, fourthly, the deficiency of the French harvest, and the purchases of French buyers here, as well as in Germany and Eastern Europe. These circumstances fully justify the existing position of the trade, which, during the present week, has for the most part, continued firm with an upward tendency in prices."

The shortness of the British supply is indicated by the fact that, during the first three weeks of September, the imports of wheat were 2,258,000 cwt, against 826,000 cwt for the same period of last year, while the imports of flour show an increase of about fifty per cent.

According to the general tenor of foreign advices the wheat crop may be considered short in the following countries: Great Britain, France, Belgium, Poland, Spain and Algeria. In South Russia the crop is reported fair; in Turkey and the States bordering on the Danube, full; in Egypt a gain upon its late reduced supplies; Hungary, abundant. Nothing definite has yet been heard from the countries having their outlet on the Baltic seaboard. In this condition of the foreign supply, it is clear that there must be an active drain upon our supplies, and as our surplus can, after all, but very partially make up for the deficiency in countries with such large population, it can scarcely be otherwise than that there should be a strong counteraction to any downward tendency in prices in our markets.

Nor is it to be overlooked that, while we have unusually large crops of wheat, rye, oats and barley, yet the corn crop of the West falls much below that of last year. The receipts of corn at the five great grain ports of the West from August 3d to October 5th, amount to 7,701,000 bushels, against 10,544,000 bushels for the corresponding period of last year. This decrease has a very direct bearing upon the value of wheat.

Under the circumstance of a generally exhausted condition of stocks, there is naturally a desire to get forward a large amount of grain before the close of navigation, not only here but in Europe; and it is not impossible that this movement, in connection with the disappointment at the result of the European harvests, may keep up prices for a time beyond what will be ultimately realized.

Faith.

Do not let us sneer at the wisdom of a child. The attempts of mothers to imbue their offspring with a knowledge of things divine develop amusing conceptions, sometimes, in the brains of their little pupils. What volumes of unwritten philosophy may we not draw from the first fruits of childish faith, striving to reconcile itself with childish knowledge! The idea of God does not appear to be new to them; they express no surprise, but tacitly accept what stronger spirits fail to grasp; they supply him with all the attributes of which the teacher tells them, and add innumerable others, which they see in father, and mother, and aunt, and sister. And, what seems strangest of all, they do not seem to wonder at the infinite distance between them and him—physical distance, we mean. It would be very difficult so to describe to them a character, a thousand miles away, as to make them at once familiar with his personality and always ready to be on intimate terms with him; yet the child knows God—we cannot but feel it—better than we bigger men and women, who know that around the faintest star larger worlds than ours are rolling, who study the labors of the polyps and the seeming myriads of microscopic life.

And God, ever unseen, ever silent, is the friend and father of the babe. We may know him as a judge, a king; to the child he has only the softest and sweetest of names.

It is interesting to collect the droll little speeches, the pretty little paradoxes, that flow from the baby brain, where knowledge has not yet usurped the room of native wisdom, no experience of speculation, and where curiosity reigns supreme. A little boy, playing upon the carpet at his mother's feet, broke the tail off his wooden horse; and, unable to restore it to its primitive position, inserted the stump in the pony's mouth. Struck with this ludicrous reversal of anatomical rule, he called the attention of his companion to the anomaly before him. "Mamma," said he, "does God see everything?" "Yes, dear." "Well, then, I guess he'll laugh when he sees my pony!" God was his friend. God was good to him. Papa was both of these. Papa would have laughed at the malformation before him; why not his best friend? Another was playing with one of those pretty air-ball balloons which float from the end of a string. The string broke, and the bubble went floating off. "Never mind, Buddy," said his sister; "when you go to heaven, you'll get it." Shall we frown at these simplicities, and check their childish faith? God forbid! Let us rather rekindle here our own—cold and withered. He must be indeed corrupt who in this prattle can see aught but a trust whose purity may ripen yet to be sublime. Luther—we are told in the delightful book, "The Schonberg Cotta Family"—when his little children's pet dog went the way of all the world, did not scruple to describe—in the heaven he taught them they must strive to merit—their departed playfellow happy, and waiting for them. He knew too well the value of faith to tamper with a child's.

The St. Boniface Catholic Church in Greene township, Erie county, was burned on Friday night. Supposed incendiarism.

THE SOUTH.

The latest report from Virginia is, that the Radicals who have of late been a good deal divided, will, in view of the confidence and activity of the Conservatives, unite on one set of delegates with a good prospect of success. The policy of the extreme men of the Hunnicutt-Underwood stamp has been detrimental in its influence, but which, it is now thought, will be acquiesced in to prevent the success of the opposition. It is represented that the negroes look upon Hunnicutt "as their Moses—their savior and redeemer. He has in a most wonderful manner won the love of all the people, and I really believe that so great is their admiration and veneration—their idolatry—for this half-phrenzied and erratic character, that at his command they would lay down their lives to accomplish any purpose he might be disposed to undertake. He rules them with resistless sway, and there is not another white man in the State that can divide with him the empire of their confidence and love."

He is said to be ambitious to be Governor and United States Senator, both of which positions he is likely to reach so long as he retains his present influence over the blacks. In Richmond, Hunnicutt and Underwood are the only persons on the delegate ticket known to fame, and they are as heartily detested as Butler and by about the same classes.

James Morrissey, the third white nominee, is an Irishman by birth, and formerly belonged to the British army. He is a plasterer by trade, and in anti-war times was noted for refusing to work with negroes at his trade. Morrissey is a man of average intelligence, and may now work in harmony with the despised race in patching up a new constitution or plastering over the old one. He made a speech which was only remarkable for one utterance: "I will have a clause inserted in the constitution to disfranchise every foreigner that aided the rebellion." Morrissey will be elected for the negroes hate foreigners. This is or ought to be an Irish bull.

Lewis Lindsay was formerly a slave of John Minor Botts. He is uneducated, but has some "gift of gab." Before he turned politician he was a paper carrier for the *Dispatch*, and the leader of a brass band.

Joseph Cox, another candidate, is a very tall, a very grave, and withal a very affable and polite negro—black as ebony. He is uneducated, but has been on the grand jury, and is the president of one of the largest secret societies of colored men in the State. Joseph has the advantage of most of his race in being a property holder—as he owns his own house and lot, and is worth some money. His influence is not to be despised, but in his sentiments he is violent and proscriptive, being in favor of disfranchising all rebels except the poor whites, and confiscating their property.

It is thought that quite a number of representative men will be returned from the country districts, who, together with such men as Franklin Stearns and Judge Alexander Rives, will control its action, moderate its temper and give tone to its character, and also keep in subjection the more proscriptive and embittered members.

The Man of Independence.

The independent man is not the man who never listens to advice—who is satisfied with his own wisdom, and merely wishes "to be let alone." The independent man is not the man who considers it necessary to be blunt and sharp with every man with whom he deals, who prides himself on curt answers, and on caring little for other people's feelings. The independent man is not necessarily the man who cares nothing for the opinion of the world. On the contrary he may be very courteous to the opinion of the world, he may treat it with the greatest respect and try to conform to the world's wishes as long as he can do so without compromising his own opinions. He may be very careful to temper his remarks and answers to the feelings of those around him. He may not only treat his equals with courtesy, his superiors with respect. He may listen to advice respectfully, even if he does not follow it. He may even have a fair suspicion that his own wisdom is liable to fail, and be glad to listen to the opinions of other men, or even to that of the despised "world." Our ideas of the independent man are often confused with those of the bluff, self-sufficient, conceited men who wish nothing from other men except that they stand out of their way—modern Diogeneses who manage to get a reputation for "independence," on what is really rudeness and frequently impertinence. These men are not independent of themselves and their own vanity.

The truly independent man may be the most agreeable of companions. He listens to your advice, but assumes all the responsibility himself if he takes it. He is not forever agreeing with you. He advances his own ideas and gives you a chance for discussion. He treats you with courtesy, sometimes with abruptness, perhaps, but you have a confidence in what he does and says to you which is of itself agreeable. In business the independent man confides in his own judgment for every final decision, and his "final" decisions are usually his first decision. But this by no means precludes his hearing other men's ideas with courtesy and profiting by them. It is usually your independent man who is straight forwarded and prompt in business transactions. We do not want brusqueness, nor rudeness, nor incivility, but independence is always acceptable, be it in business or in companionship.

English Birds on a "Strike."

Rev. F. O. Morris writes to the London *Morning Herald* from Nunburnholm rectory, Hevton, York, to direct attention to the scarcity of birds' nests this season. He says:

"This rectory is thickly surrounded by trees, and in other years birds of various kinds, being always unmolested and undisturbed, have built their nests and reared their young in numbers—greenfinches in every corner, blackbirds only too many—the black-cap, the garden warbler, the thrush, the mistletoe thrush, the wren, the spotted fly-catcher, the willow-warbler, the chaffinch, the dunnock, the ox-eye, and on one occasion the golden-crested wren; robins, starlings, swallows, martins, sparrows, of course wagtails; the partridge, too, within half a dozen yards of the house, the white-throat, till some bushes in which they built were cut down, and just outside the fence, the chiff-chaff, the yellow-hammer and the whin-chat.

"This year I do not believe a single goldfinch has built here, nor more than one pair of robins, one or perhaps two of fly-catchers, one of oxeyes, one of black-caps, one of wrens, one of black birds, also a pair of redstarts, the first that ever built so near. I have only seen one young thrush about, and even that may not have been reared on the grounds; comparatively few sparrows, and no others except martins, starlings and swallows. One pair of the last named built on a rafter in the stable, but, though I had the door left open all night, that they might 'have their exits and their entrance,' and though the birds roosted close by the nest every night, no eggs were laid until September.

"The south side and east end of our ancient little church used to give many a 'coign of vantage' to the 'temple haunting martlet,' but this year not a single pair has domiciled there. Of the several pairs which likewise used to build over the windows in the front of the house, this year, being disturbed by the painter, none returned to it again, but in the back of the house there are seven nests. Our fruit, of which we have had the most extraordinary quantity I ever saw, was well protected with nests, but there has scarce been a blackbird to run the blockade. In the winter we had one with a white tail in the garden, looking like some foreign bird, but the very hard weather we had took him away, and we have seen nothing of him since."

European Straws.

Angry speeches of the President of the Corps Legislatif and curious quotations by the *Moniteur* are among the straws which catch the eye as they blow past. The coming visit of the Emperor and Empress of Austria again, has a look which Prussia will take note of and the German part of Austria may not altogether like. This sudden friendship people say must have a meaning, and until they know what it is they feel no sense of security. "Personal governments," writes M. Forcade in the important French publication which he edits,—"Seek their strength in large permanent armies, and their prestige in the ascendency of their foreign policy. Diplomacy and war are their constant thought. Believing in the efficacy of combinations by alliance, they are unceasingly engaged in secret negotiations, breaking out with great events when they imagine their measures are well taken and the occasion is favorable. Not being able to penetrate each other's secrets, these governments are objects of each other's distrust; this distrust unremittingly harasses their subjects, fearful of surprises which the policy of this or that sovereign or influential minister has in reserve. A state of things like this, which leaves to some men upon our continent the discretionary and secret exercise of the right of war and peace, is incompatible with the security of peoples and the political and economical condition of their existence. Some easily frightened English have called their last reform bill a leap in the dark, but with the liberties by which the English themselves carry on their government, they cannot fall into the obscure and unknown. As to us unfortunate continentals, French, Prussians, Austrians, Italians, Russians,—we have passed our lives for the last fifteen years in making leaps in the dark—but this painful dance cannot last forever."

It is reported in the New Orleans *Republican* that in the District Court of the Parish of St. Charles, Louisiana, a Grand Jury of sixteen citizens, all colored, was drawn and sworn in last week. In the Parish of Orleans a Grand Jury was to have been drawn on October 7th, and two hundred white and colored talesmen, from whom they were to be taken, were present in court, but owing to the sickness of the judge the drawing of the jury was postponed. In some parts of the South an effort is made to obtain juries half of whites and half of colored men, but in other places the complexion of the jury is left to chance, the names of white and colored men being drawn indiscriminately from the wheel.

FOR THE LADIES.

New Things to be Worn.

As we near the cold days, the fashion-makers begin to think of the warm things to be worn.

Furs are to be used on everything in Paris, it is thought, this winter. Fur caps, or little bonnets trimmed with fur, will be worn, out of compliment to the Persian strangers whose pretty furs have set off their pretty figures and faces at the exhibition.

Circassian plaits of fur will be worn on the throat, and Siberian wrists will be made up.

Spangled Syrian veils, either white or black, worn very long, are already very popular. They look very fanciful and oriental.

Cerise and white is the really aristocratic combination of colors.

Long sashes, held in rings behind, are popular.

Bead lace is coming into favor once more.

Here is a description of the newest winter toilet, which will not be worn till November, however: Velvet mantle, loose at the waist, cut scarflike in front, which is longer than the back and covered with gimp; it is trimmed all round with guipure.

The French Worker of Miracles.

The reader has probably heard of the French Zouave Jacob "Second trombone in the Imperial Guard, who cures the sick with a look and apparently works miracles of many kinds. Of this the Paris correspondent of the *Nation* writes as follows:

I have seen M. Jacob, and talked with him; but I have not as yet succeeded in witnessing the operations that have been the leading topic with the Parisians for the last fortnight. He is of middle height, with regular, well formed features, dark hair and keen mouth, and a pair of dark brown eyes that dilate and flash in a way that indicates a vehement temperament and a most resolute will. The expression of his face is perfectly tranquil, without a single wrinkle or hard line, or trace of anxiety or dissipation. He is about forty; has served for twenty years in the army, and has taken to the trombone as a relief from sentinel duties and other fatigues from which the band of a regiment is exempt. He is highly esteemed by his superiors and by his comrades, and is said to be exemplary in the discharge of his duties. He is something of an artist and has read a good deal, besides observing the human race in the campaigns of Algeria, or Crimea, and China. Eye-witnesses whose testimony would be received with respect on all ordinary matters, declare that they have seen the long rows of paralytics, blind, and halt rise up at the bidding of this man and go away *cured*, leaving their crutches, walking, seeing. His friends claim that he can cure all diseases, but not all the sick. They say that in presence of certain sufferers, a veil seems to drop down before his eyes, separating him from the patient, and that when this occurs, he knows that he cannot effect a cure, and sends the applicant away. He is declared by his friends to be a very religious man, and convinced that God has given him the faculty of healing. But he makes no pretense of asceticism or pietism, is often rough in manner, and sometimes employs expletives that savor rather of the barracks than of the sanctuary. He does not, apparently, attempt to explain or reason upon the power he believes himself to possess, nor can he account for his not being able to exert it in all cases.

As far as I have able to judge of the matter, I should say that in some cases the action of this man, whatever it be, does really effect a lasting cure; that in others his actions gives a partial and temporary relief, after which the disease is seen to be unchanged; and that in the majority of cases the action is *nil*. But, even with these qualifications, the fact of his causing by the mere exertion of his will, without extraneous aid of any kind, a certain number of instantaneous *bona fide* cures, is surely one that may very well have taken Paris by storm, and should claim at the hands of men of science something more serious than the angry and contemptuous assertions of "impossibility" with which the air has been resounding for the last week.

Mr. Johnson and the New York Democrats.

A letter from New York says: A Democratic committee, who went to Washington to see President Johnson in regard to the New York election, returned in jubilant mood. The President informed them that it was of the highest importance to the country that New York should be carried by the Democracy, and to that end promised his visitors that everything that could be done on his part to facilitate that result would be done without delay.

As Mr. Johnson's visitors meant business, they handed him a list of offices in the Internal Revenue Department principally, which it was in his power to fill with the "right sort of men" at a day's notice. The President looked at it, then said something about the way he was hampered by the Tenure of Office bill, but finally consented to "pursue a vigorous policy," and with that assurance the delegation returned to New York. The question now on all hands is, how or when or where is the "vigorous policy" to begin?

Chignons a Century Old.

It will perhaps surprise our readers to be told that the chignon was known by that name nearly a hundred years ago. The *Hairdresser's Journal* makes the following quotation from a book on hairdressing, bearing date 1782: "Those ladies who are obliged to wear false hair, I would inform them that the greatest difficulty attending it is the putting it on properly. * * * * Now to put it on; and first the false chignon. I have before said where this is to be placed, but if it is not made very flat and strong with a good small comb, it will make the head appear bumpy and awkward behind." In these words the ugliest of all fashionable adornments of the head is most clearly identified both by name and nature, and it is only another proof that as in architecture so in the coiffure, we go back to the past for our styles and fashions—a hundred years is only a modern revival, indeed. Is there not a wig in the British Museum very like the present fashion, which is at least two thousand years old?—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Pennsylvanians Going to Virginia.

The Hagerstown *Mail* of this week says: For several days past there have been a great many arrivals in Hagerstown of Lancaster and York county farmers, on their way up the Valley of Virginia, in the search for farms. They are all of that substantial, industrious and intelligent class of agriculturists who have made the eastern counties of Pennsylvania a garden spot, and many of them are accompanied by their wives, whose judgment in the selection of a farm they very justly place a high estimate upon. The great proportion have arrived in the cars of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, but on Friday last a large wagon, expressly fitted up for the occasion, and drawn by six splendid gray horses, passed through town with about a score of purchasers and their wives aboard. Virginians will be benefitted by the introduction of this population.

A Race Around the World.

Last year two vessels which sailed from China, with cargoes of tea, simultaneously lost sight of each other after three days, and, after the lapse of three or four months, found themselves again side by side in the British channel, and actually arrived at their anchorage in the Thames within about half an hour of each other. The same thing has occurred again this year, and, curiously enough, the race was between the same two vessels, all the others of the fleet that sailed from China in company, having been left far behind. The difference between the two this season was about four hours and a half, but even this is something wonderful when we consider that the race course was about fourteen thousand miles in length.

McClellan to Run Again.

The Washington dispatch to the *Tribune* says: "The Democratic managers sent word some time ago to Gen. McClellan to return home, the object for which he was sent to Europe by the party having been accomplished. Accordingly he has, as already noticed, taken passage in the Persia, and will be home in time for the campaign. He is to be the nominee of the party for President, with another ex-military man on the ticket for Vice-President. The slate is all 'fixed,' and it is said by those who ought to know that there is little probability that anything will occur to change it. Great reliance is placed upon the new secret society, 'the Sons of Jackson,' which is being actively recruited in all parts of the country, as an offset to the Grand Army of the Republic."

It has been said that business in San Francisco was bad. A cotemporary of that city shows that the statement is a mistake. In August the merchandise sold at auction amounted to $727,000; the sales by wholesale liquor dealers amounted to over one million dollars; and the sales by other wholesale dealers reached a total of five millions four hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars. In addition to this, we have the sales by manufacturers of their own productions, the figures of which would astonish even the most credulous. For example, there were 9,118 barrels of beer sold from the breweries; 54,140 gallons of spirits sold from the distilleries; and glassware to the value of $13,400 sold from the factory. The sugar refiners have disposed of their own products, to the amount of $186,773, and the woolen mills to the amount of $63,215. The number of cigars manufactured and sold from the factories reached the enormous sum of 4,265,642, which at a uniform tax of $5 per thousand, yields a revenue of $21,328. The total amount of Federal taxes assessed in San Francisco for the month of August was $421,643, payable in currency.

In Illinois the dry weather continues. In Chicago wells and cisterns with water in them are becoming scarcer every day in the "rural districts." Cattle can find scarcely enough of pasture to keep them from starving in some localities. Dairymen and farmers are obliged to sell off their live stock, owing to the premature exhaustion of the grass crop. In the meantime the price of butter is "going up," to the great regret of people generally.

Grain Movement and Railroad Earnings.

The receipts of sixteen prominent railroads, of which the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago is one, for the month of September, show an average increase in the gross of 17 per cent. over the corresponding period last year. This increase is due to the extraordinary shipments of grain, consequent on the export and home demand. The receipts of grain at the five principal lake ports for the five weeks ending September 28, amounted to 17,150,000 bushels, against 11,750,000 bushels for the same period of last year—showing an increase of 5,400,000 bushels, or 46 per cent. Considering that the increase of this predominant class of freight is 46 per cent., it would seem reasonable to expect that the earnings of the roads would show a gain of over 17½ per cent., and this want of correspondence between freights and earnings leads to the inference that the roads, on the average, are carrying for lower rates than last year; so that an increase in gross earnings of 17½ per cent. by no means justifies the expectation of a corresponding increase in the net earnings. Judging from the arrivals of grain at the lake ports for the expired portion of the current month, the earnings of the roads for October are not likely to show the large ratio of increase which obtained last month.

Bridge Over the Ohio.

The bridge over the Ohio at Louisville is progressing expeditiously, under the eye of Mr. J. C. Vaughn, the engineer in charge. Twenty of the twenty-four piers have been commenced. Eleven of them have reached a height of about fifteen feet above low water level, which, it is thought, will enable the masons to work without serious interruption during the season of high water. Coffer dams have been put in for four of the piers, between the first and twentieth, and the foundations will be erected forthwith. The latter pier is located on the falls, between Corn Island and the Indiana shore. It is approached by a section of railway laid upon trestle-work, and connecting with the railroad first laid down from the head of the island to the central pier. All of the piers and abutments will soon have been raised sufficiently high to avoid a suspension of the work in the winter.

Declining the Presidency.

The Boston *Advertiser* thinks the example set by Gen. Butler, in declining to be considered a candidate for the Presidency, "as the purpose of the people becomes more clearly manifest and unmistakable," will be imitated by other "gentlemen who have entertained hopes in regard to the first office in the nation." But, says the *Advertiser*,—

"We doubt if many of them will manage to include in this document of abnegation, as General Butler does, a sler at the chief magistracy as a degraded office unworthy the acceptance of a man of independent thought. Certainly none of them will be apt to throw in also, as he does, an easily understood intimation that the place held in so low estimation is likely to be 'degraded' further yet 'hereafter,' by the 'sort of man' whose greater name compels others thus early to retire formally from the lists."

A New York letter, dated the 15th, says: The depression in the dry goods market has been quite marked within the day or two past. The prices of some descriptions are down to figures current before the war, and from present appearance, bottom is not yet reached. For instance, New York Mills muslin is selling at 27½c, and Wamsutta at 25c; other good makes are as low as 12@15c. Domestic woolens are experiencing a corresponding decline. Foreign fabrics have the prevailing decline. The importers are throwing large quantities into the auction rooms, where they are disposed of only at low prices. The carpet and boot and shoe dealers generally report a moderate trade, at unchanged prices. The great bulk of the business is over for the season, though orders, to some extent, are expected till November. The hardware jobbers and manufacturers complain of stagnation in their departments. They are looking for a late trade from the Gulf States, but from the West the indications are not so favorable as have been anticipated.

Another Japanese troupe—the fourth—have arrived in San Francisco. They are called the Hi-Yah-Tah-Kee troupe, after a leader of that name, who, being a millionaire, and entitled to carry two swords and inflict the death penalty instanter, puts on more airs than an Emperor. They number thirty-one, and have nine females, some of them passably good-looking, with them. There are two little boys in the troupe who are not more than half the size of "Little All-Right," and they not only do all that he does and more, but absolutely accomplish the tub and barrel feat as well as the grown up men of the first troupes did. They had sixty tons of baggage when they landed, and their visit to America has cost a fabulous sum. Their feats are really wonderful to the last degree, but coming so soon after the others, they have not done half so well as they expected, and the old man is so disgusted that he threatens to throw up his engagement and return with his company to Japan without visiting the Eastern States or Europe.

A New York letter writer, speaking of Mrs. Lincoln, says: A great many people are under the impression that "Mrs. Clark" is a proud woman, but that must be a mistake. She has authorized Mr. Brady to solicit subscriptions for her, just as forlorn widows and aged persons in reduced circumstances often do, and this, I am sure, should silence the slander that she is proud. It is not the custom of proud people, who are pretty well off, to solicit aid from their neighbors, so let us hear no more about "Mrs. Clarke" carrying her head too high. And if you want proof that she is a modest, retiring woman, who would not, on any account, thrust herself before the public, I have only to refer you to the fact that she positively refused an offer of $500 for an inside history of the White House, to be only partly written by herself. Let the tongue of calumny be silent, then, until it can find a fitter subject than the lady whose troubles have drawn bitter tears from the eyes of the country.

Mr. Hurlburt writes to the *World* a vivid description of the financial panic in Paris. He says: "Since that memorable day in April, 1864, when the Assyrian Chase came down upon Wall street like the wolf on the fold, I have seen no such financial panic as has raged, not only from the Rue Vivienne to the Passage de l'Opera, but even into the remotest parts of Passy and of the Bois de Bologne. A fall of 20 francs a day in the shares of the *Credit Foncier* being taken as an average, you may imagine what a vast horde of "lame ducks" must have been quacking apocalyptic woe over the share list of Parisian finance. Pale-faced persons, staring blankly with set eyes out of faultless cabs, have been visible in all directions careering with resultless energy in quest of utterly unprocurable advances."

In Virginia City, a poor widow, in overhauling an old vest of her husband, who had recently died, found a dusty paper in the pocket, which, upon examination, proved to be the deed of three feet of the Savage claim. The Secretary of the company informed her it was genuine, and that $1,800 in dividends were due on it. She took the money, sold the dirty paper for $14,000, and came to her home and friends in the East.

Every story has a moral, and the moral of this is supposed to be, that wives, when their husbands die, should examine the vest-pockets.

The New York *Bulletin* says: The mercantile interest is becoming pressing in its demands upon the banks. For some weeks the banks have been limiting their discounts, and the merchants are thus placed in a position which necessitates a sharp pressure upon the banks, who, under all the circumstances, are disposed to discount as little as possible, and are very choice in their selections of names. This condition of things creates some uneasiness, from the recent losses of traders by the fall in prices, and it is concluded that many firms are not in a position to sustain a severe strain upon credits.

Hon. Henry W. Williams, true to the patriotic instincts which have ever characterized his life, only expresses the regret that the party of the Union has been defeated in his own defeat. Of course he feels the injustice done him by the refusal or neglect of his party to discharge their duty to a candidate of their own nomination, but instead of giving expression to any ill feelings towards that party, he urges them to rally in their might and drive back the invading foe, as the brave boys in blue drove them from the field of Gettysburg.—*Reading Dispatch.*

There are some detectives from Chicago running about this town purchasing small lots of jellies and perfumery, with the purpose of discovering omissions to stamp or insufficiency in stamps, and getting the informer's fee in such cases. Fruit dealers should be careful to conform to the law in such cases, save themselves trouble, and stop the profit of the dirty work of the detectives.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Perhaps the warning is as timely for Pittsburgh as Cincinnati.

In regard to the town of Jackson, Ohio, where all the voters, 409 in number, voted the Democratic ticket, the New York *Commercial* remarks:

"We had occasion to travel through that portion of Ohio a few years since, when a colporteur informed us, as the result of his observations and inquiries, that but one in thirty of the people could read, while on an average only one in fifty-five possessed a Bible."

No sermon is required to enforce that text.

The slaves in the interior of Liberia, who were formerly held in subjection by native kings or chiefs, have rebelled and obtained their freedom. These kings were partly independent of the government, and their adherents outnumber the civilized part of the community by whom the government of Liberia was established.

EUROPE.

The Papal Revolution.

Florence, October 19, P. M.—The situation of Italy towards Rome is still embarrassing and critical. The Italian troops on duty on the frontier line have been reinforced, and the officers acting under the King are making increased efforts for the satisfactory discharge of their instructions. All Italy is excited in a remarkable manner at the threat of French intervention, as reported from Paris, and the actual war preparations which are being carried on at Toulon. Reports have been received in this city from Rome, dated Friday evening, which state that a fierce battle took place between the revolutionary invaders and the Papal troops the previous afternoon, in which the soldiers of the Pope retook the town of Veroli, the Garibaldian force sustaining heavy loss.

London, October 20.—Important official dispatches have just been received from Paris in relation to affairs in Italy. It is announced that Italy has positively pledged herself to enforce the provisions of the September treaty. The Paris *Patrie* says the French troops were so posted that they could have been marched across the Alps at a moment's notice. This decided step of the Italian Government is accepted in Paris as rendering French intervention unnecessary, and the French expedition has therefore been abandoned. The insurgents, in consequence of this unlocked for attitude of King Victor Emanuel, have evacuated the Pontifical territory.

Paris, October 20, P. M.—It is rumored today that the leading European powers will unite with France in joint intervention for the settlement of the Roman question and preservation of peace. The French Cabinet has addressed a circular note to its representatives at foreign courts, solemnly pledging France to enforce the stipulations of the treaty of September.

The excitement and anxiety created by the rumors continually arising here are very great, and rentes are fluctuating.

Florence, October 21.—The reports that Garibaldi has disappeared from Capera are reiterated, and seem to meet no contradiction. Rattazzi has resigned the head of the Cabinet. He will be succeeded by General Menobrea. Some of the bands of insurgents still remain in Papal territory, and the evacuation is not complete, as was previously reported.

Paris, October 21.—No answer has yet been returned by the King of Italy to the ultimatum of Emperor Napoleon.

London, Evening, October 21.—The accounts of affairs in the States of the Church are conflicting. Telegrams from Florence represent that Menotti Garibaldi not only maintains his position in Roman territory, but his command has been reinforced, and is hourly growing larger. On the other hand dispatches originating in Rome flatly contradict these statements, and assert that Menotti, with all his followers, has fled from the Papal dominions and abandoned the attempt on Rome.

Florence, October 21, Evening.—Rattazzi addressed a large crowd of people, who were making a demonstration in favor of Garibaldi. He declared in a most emphatic manner, that Victor Emanuel would maintain the honor of the nation in the crisis through which it was passing. Garibaldi has issued a proclamation which adds to the prevailing excitement. He exhorts the people of Italy to persevere in their patriotic struggle, and bids them hope that national honor may yet be redeemed.

New York, October 21.—The *Herald's* cable special says the French Minister has assured the Pope of the aid of France, and that a French fleet and troops left Toulon to-night, for Rome. It is rumored that Garibaldi has escaped from Caprera, and is in Italy.

Candia.

Marseilles, October 21.—Accounts are received from the Island of Candia of the arrival of the Turkish Grand Vizier and other members of the Commission of Inquiry. The Grand Vizier had met a deputation of Cretan insurgents at Canea, in the presence of all consuls of foreign powers. The members of the deputation insisted upon the union of the Island with Greece.

Treaty Ratified.

St. Petersburg, October 21.—The treaty with the United States for the sale of the Russian possessions in North America has been ratified by the Russian Government.

The French Cable.

Paris, October 21.—The *Journal Des Debats* denies that the French Government has granted a subvention in aid of the new Atlantic cable from Brest to the American coast.

Farragut Gone to Lisbon.

London, October 21.—The American squadron, under Farragut, has sailed from Portsmouth to Lisbon.

Prize Fight Broken Off.

London, October 21.—The prize fight between Mace and O'Baldwin has been given up.

North German Parliament.

Berlin, October 21.—The North German Parliament has passed the federal military service bill. The new postal treaty between the North German Confederation and the United States was signed to-day. The North German Parliament adopted a domestic postal law, to operate everywhere within the borders of the Confederation. The bill contains a clause declaring private letters inviolable.

An Informer Shot.

Dublin, October 21, Evening.—The informer Reilly has been shot and badly wounded near this city. Several policemen have recently been fired on in the night, but none hurt. The authorities are engaged in a vigorous search for the perpetrators of these outrages.

New Market Races.

New Market, October 21, Evening.—The third series of autumn races at New Market commenced to-day. Pasierucian was the winner of the Criterion stakes. Van Amburg took the one hundred sovereigns plate.

Fenian Trials.

Dublin, October 21.—The trials of Gen. Nagle, Col. Warren and others prominent state prisoners implicated in the Fenian conspiracy will commence on the 25th of November, before a special commission. It is said the United States Government will provide for the defense of Nagle and Warren.

Bank Suspension.

Liverpool, Evening, October 21.—The Royal Bank of Liverpool has suspended payments, and closed its doors. Its liabilities are estimated at £4,500,000. It is thought the bank will be able to resume business.

Shipping Intelligence.

Southampton, October 21.—The steamship America, from New York, arrived this morning.

Londonderry, October 21.—The steamship St. David, from Quebec, arrived at Moville this morning.

London Money Market.

London, October 21, Evening.—Consols firmer at 93⅞; 5-20 bonds 69 1-16, ex-coupons; Illinois Central, 78; Erie, 45.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, October 21, Evening.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 8⅝d; Orleans 8¾d; sales 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs have been very quiet throughout the day, and prices have been generally declining. Corn—New mixed western 45s 3d. Wheat declined to 16s for California white, and to 14s 3d for red western. Oats 3s 10d. Peas 51s. Barley nominal at 5s 6d.

Provisions steady. Beef 120s. Pork 71s. Bacon 45s 6d. Lard 54s 6d. Cheese 52s.

Produce unchanged. Petroleum 1s 2d for spirits, and 1s 5½d for refined. Tallow 45s 6d.

London Markets.

London, Evening, October 21.—Sugar quiet, at 26s. Linseed cakes advanced to £11 per ton. Sperm oil £115.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

Antwerp, October 21.—Petroleum flat, at 52f.

Frankfort Money Market.

Frankfort, October 21.—United States bonds advanced and buoyant.

Paris Money Market.

Paris, October 21.—Under favorable news rentes have an upward tendency, and there is greater firmness on the Bourse.

BY MAILS.

The Empress and Prince Imperial, accompanied by M. Lavellette, were cruising about the coast of Biarube in a steam gunboat, and at nightfall got into a ship's boat in order to land at San Jean de Luz, but the pilot missed the entrance of the harbor, and ran the boat ashore. The Empress, the Prince and M. Lavellette were fortunately landed safely, but the pilot was drowned.

The *Patrie* announces that the Empress of Austria will not accompany the Emperor to Paris. His Majesty is expected on the 26th.

At Muizgie and at the auxiliary arms establishments of Framont, France, the hands were working night and day. Seven hundred rifles a week were turned out, and 1,400 will be soon issued per week.

The Prussian Government will lay before the North German Parliament a bill demanding the grant of an extraordinary supply of ten million thalers for two years, for the purpose of increasing the German fleet.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the Russians are reinforcing their troops in the southwestern provinces. This unmistakable move in accompanied by the Moscow *Gazette* varying its habitual vituperation of France by an the occasional insertion of an article pointing out the advantages of a Russo-French alliance against Germany and the East.

According to a Paris journal, Prince Napoleon urges the Emperor in the clearest and most positive manner to pronounce the pacific policy of France by proclaiming the absolute principle of non-intervention.

The *Galos* of St. Petersburg argues that Russia should stir up the bellicose ardor of France and Prussia, in order that we may derive from them similar benefits to those which they reaped at our expense during the Crimean campaign.

THE CANTON TRAGEDY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Canton, O., October 21, 1867.

Mrs. Caroline Yost, *nee* Hoffman, the woman who was stabbed in church last Sunday by her divorced husband, died Saturday last. Hoffman, the murderer, hung himself in his cell last night. He had tried yesterday to kill himself by bumping his head against a wall, and his feet had been chained as a precautionary measure, but he managed to burn a hole in a board partition with the stove poker, and tearing the sheets of his cot into strips, twisted them into a rope, which he passed through the hole around the side of the partition and around his neck. The body was standing square on the floor when found this morning, and although his neck was somewhat stretched, it is evident his feet were not entirely clear of the floor, unless he drew them up while hanging himself. His suspenders were twisted into a cord and tied tightly around his neck also; a handkerchief was drawn closely around his head and over his mouth, indicating that he attempted to suspend or strangle himself with them.

He was left suspended in his cell till this afternoon, when the body was taken down and buried. Citizens had free access to the cell all forenoon. Some blame is attached to the jailer for not securing the prisoner so as to prevent his taking his own life. He has expressed a wish of late that his wife would live, but at first only wanted to hear she was dead and then he would be satisfied.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Ohio Democracy Nominate George H. Pendleton.

Cincinnati, October 21.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of to-morrow morning, will present the name of George H. Pendleton, as the choice of the Democracy of Ohio and the Northwest for the next President of the United States. The *Enquirer* enjoyed great celebrity as being the leading organ of Douglas in 1860. In about six months the National Convention of the Democratic party will meet for the purpose of selecting their candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, in common with the Democracy of other States. Our friends in Ohio have a preference, and that preference we propose to express; it is a preference that none who know the sentiment of our people, who have seen it manifested in many different ways in the local press, in private letters, and in political Conventions, will dispute. In the name of the victorious Democracy of Ohio, who but the other day sent greeting to the Democracy of the Union that Ohio was redeemed from the rule of fanaticism, that she had vindicated the Constitution and arrested the bold career of the madmen who have been trampling upon the rights and liberties of the people; in their name we this day seize upon the honor of presenting the claims of Ohio's native son, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, to the Democracy of the country as Ohio's choice for the high office of President of the United States. He is not only Ohio's choice, but he is the favorite of Kentucky, who will send a full delegation for him to the National Convention; Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Minnesota will not be behind Ohio and Kentucky in their devotion to Ohio's noble and trusted statesman. He is by all odds this day the strongest candidate in the Northwest, and, we have reason to believe, in the United States. He possesses in a great degree the Democratic popular confidence which was given to Stephen A. Douglas, and upon him has fallen in the Northwest the mantle of that eminent man. A gentleman, a scholar and a statesman, whose history and character are known to the country and everywhere recognized and respected by all parties; in the very prime of life, with a mind inured to cultivation and study, with the habits of a profound thinker, the experience of the tried legislator, eminently sound in judgment, eloquent in the expression of his thoughts, candid in his political views, with an integrity that was never questioned, he is that model of a President which we had in the early days of the Republic. With him as our candidate, standing upon the platform of the constitution, equal justice to all sections of our common country, with equality to all, special privileges to none, the same currency for the bondholders, that the people are compelled to receive, the prompt payment of the public debt as it falls due in the legal tender of the nation, the immediate restoration of the Southern States to the Union, with their full share of Representatives in both branches of the Government, as guaranteed by the Constitution, and universal amnesty for all political offenses; with such a platform, and George H. Pendleton as its exponent, we will sweep Ohio by 50,000 majority, and also the country, as we did with Franklin Pierce in 1852, when the conqueror of Mexico, Gen. Scott, was the candidate of the opposition.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVE.

Amount of Three Per Cent. Certificates Allowed.

Washington, October 18.—The following letter was made public to-day:

Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of Currency,
Washington, October 18, 1867.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 15th inst. is received, making the inquiry, what portion of the three per cent. certificates are available as a reserve for National banks. The act of March 2, 1867, authorizing the issue of the three per cent. certificates, and their use as a part of the reserve for National banks, provides that not less than two-fifths of the entire reserve of such banks shall consist of lawful money of the United States. The country banks are required to have a reserve of fifteen per cent. of circulation and deposits, two-fifths of which must be lawful money, and the three per cent. certificates or in cash deposits with the redemption agent selected by the bank. The banks of Boston and of the other cities designated in section thirty-one of the National Currency act are required to have a reserve of twenty-five per cent. of their circulation and deposits, two-fifths of which must be lawful money, and three-fifths of which may be in those certificates, or if preferred, one-half of this reserve may be in cash deposited with the redemption agent in New York, two-fifths in lawful money and the remaining one-tenth in the three per centum certificates. I am, very respectfully,

J. J. Knolt,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller,
Chas. G. Nasare,
President North National Bank, Boston.

Burning of a Steam Saw Mill—Loss $5,000, no Insurance.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Monongahela City, October 21, 1867.

R. Leezer & Co.'s steam saw mill was burned down this evening. Loss five thousand dollars No insurance. W.

Mrs. Lincoln's Fortune.

A letter from Chicago to the New York *World* says: Mrs. Lincoln was the owner of a fashionable four-story marble front house, bought two years ago at a cost of $16,000, which could be sold to-day for $20,000. This dwelling is said to have been completely furnished in the most elegant style, which furniture was sold at auction, realizing almost the full retail value when Mrs. Lincoln discontinued housekeeping last summer. At the same time she parted with a valuable carriage and span of horses, besides the usual appropriate accessories of a first-class equipage, so that at the beginning of the summer, or rather late in the spring, Mrs. Lincoln must have had at least $10,000 in ready money. She spent the summer very quietly and economically at Racine, situated a few miles from Lake Michigan. It was pretty generally published that Mrs. Lincoln had accumulated $85,000, which were invested in Government bonds on deposit in Washington. This, with the addition of Mrs. Lincoln's personal estate and the $25,000 appropriated by Congress, makes the value of the personal estate inherited by Mrs. Lincoln to be about $110,000, to say nothing of the real estate described in the inventory of the Lincoln estate recently published.

The effects of the law forbidding Sunday liquor selling in New York are very marked. Prior to this law, there were in the Metropolitan District 9,250 liquor shops, of which 8,500 did not even pay for a license. The law has diminished the number of liquor shops by 3,000, and has wholly stopped the sale of liquor in the grocery stores. The number of arrests on Sundays has decreased one-half. On the first fifteen Sundays of its operation, the number of arrests for drunkenness was less by 718 than during the like fifteen Sundays of the previous year. In July and August, 1867, there were 412 arrests on Sunday, against 831 in the previous year. Prior to the law there were more arrests on Sunday than any other day. Now there are less than half as many. Then the city derived little or no revenue to offset the expense of the crime and pauperism produced by rum. The law has contributed $2,500,000 to the relief of our taxpayers.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1867.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

The time for talking about candidates for the Presidency comes round as naturally as nutting time or the skating season. It has already been inaugurated for the next election. In the calculations of aspiring politicians, it is something to be talked about as a candidate for nomination. If it does not issue in making one, in fact, a nominee or even a candidate for nomination, it gives his name circulation, and may help him to some more humble position.

The Hon. G. H. PENDLETON is thus talked of as a candidate for nomination by the Democrats. It would not have been saying much a month ago, to say that the Democrats of Ohio and the Northwest were favorable to him. And it is not much more, to say it now, since the negro question has been disposed of in his State, and the minds of the people can revert to the national questions involved in the Presidential election, where Mr. PENDLETON'S record is well known, and has been well condemned by the patriotism of the country. As the representative and the champion of a financial idea repugnant to the credit as well as the moral sense of the nation, his chances, among men who favor the keeping of honest engagements, will not be bright. The hopes drawn from the success of FRANKLIN PIERCE against the conqueror of Mexico rest on a frail foundation, if they anticipate a similar issue for G. H. PENDLETON against the conqueror of the rebellion.

But it is only as a Democratic candidate for nomination that he is talked of. Mr. SEYMOUR is also talked of and with quite as much propriety and enthusiasm. And the late General MCCLELLAN is also resuscitated and is expected to return to the Western Continent and the recognition of the Democracy, *after a happy period of four* years oblivion. And it is presumed that the General is still competent to organize a defeat of the Democratic party as ably as either of the other gentlemen named. Besides, it is highly probable that amid the exhilaration produced by the imaginary triumphs of the party, additional names will be talked of in connection with the Presidency. We feel assured that the distinguished individual—at present in a neighboring Dominion—who is soon expected to revisit the familiar scene of his former glory in Richmond, has very many enthusiastic friends in the Democratic party who would throw all the rest overboard for him. And if gratitude has not fled from the Democracy to brutish beasts, another humble individual may turn up as a candidate. His name has long waved already in the chosen and exclusive organ with which this city is honored.

THE LEGISLATURE AND FREE RAILROAD LAW.

We take it for granted that combinations are being formed, with reference to the organization of the Legislature in January. The friends of a Free Railroad Law have a deep interest in the choice of Speaker of the Assembly, who will have the making of the Committees. It is to be hoped, therefore, that those members—and we take it they comprise a large majority of the Republicans—who intend not to do anything to impair the prospect the State has for a genuine Free Law, will commit themselves to nothing that will interfere with perfectly free action when the time comes, in behalf of a Speaker who is with them on this great question.

The friends of a Free Law have been so many times and so many ways defrauded and betrayed that they should exercise great caution now. It is a fortunate circumstance for the free principle that Senator GRAHAM, of Allegheny, was chosen Speaker of the Senate. His past course, his votes, the wishes of his constituents, and his commitments in many ways are the strongest guarantees he could give that in appointing the committees of the Senate he will make sure that the Railroad Committee is for a liberal and genuine Free Law. We have no hesitation in saying that on him the friends of such a law can rely, with no fears of being betrayed. This time, we conclude the undoubted friends of the free principle, not enemies in disguise, will be consulted and have their suggestions listened to, in making up the Senate Committees. To the end that it may be so in the Assembly, also, Free Railroad Republicans should hold themselves aloof and form no entangling alliances. They should do nothing that will embarrass them in the least in their efforts to give the people a genuine Free Railroad Law.

THE late elections have so completely settled the Presidential question as to take it out of Congress and leave the Representatives perfectly unembarrassed by it. They will be free to act if they are so disposed, with an eye single to the good of the country, without regard to the influence which may be exerted on the chances of candidates. A deck load of stuff which has been accumulating for some time back, has been thrown overboard. For the isms of individuals the Republican party will not be held responsible. A cart stuck in the mud is eminently suggestive of the folly of undertaking too heavy loads, and of departing from the beaten track, however plausible the inducements may be for doing so. Congress when it meets will experience no difficulty in applying the lesson of the elections; and we may safely expect the country will be the gainer, from the fact that the Representatives will have nothing to do but apply themselves to their duties, regardless of the interests of candidates or the Presidency in any manner.

IT is not calculated to strengthen our credit or reassure public confidence in the management of our national concerns, that those who have the greatest influence with the President are ignorant, corrupt adventurers, and, in some respects, the least deserving persons in the community. The crusade against Secretary MCCULLOCH proceeds in a good measure from this source, and no one is able to say it will not succeed. It is no secret that the Secretary has for some time felt himself hampered and compromised by the corrupt and corrupting influences which surround the President, thrusting bad men into offices of vast responsibility, and good ones out. We suspect that no inconsiderable part of the whisky frauds and consequent loss of revenue is owing to this cause. There evidently is something in that quarter that needs reconstructing and the early attention of Congress.

THERE is a good deal of talk as to what Congress when it meets will do about reconstruction. The subject is highly important no doubt; and it is satisfactory that so much is known as to what will and will not be done about it. But the questions of debt, revenue, taxation, etc., are important also. In regard to what Congress will do with them, however, we hear little or nothing said. Is it possible that our public men are giving them no reflection; that while, in regard to reconstruction, any number of statesmen and patriots will be ready to tell Congress and the country what is just the thing to be done, no one will be ready with a matured idea in regard to our great financial questions?

JUDGE KELLEY, in a speech before a GRANT meeting in Philadelphia a few nights since, declared that the General, in his political sentiments, was in full accord with Congress. Were we to print all that is said in favor of GRANT for the Presidency, or even a list of the papers and public men that have declared for him, we should encroach materially on our space. It is a fact to be noted, that while scores of Republican papers have proclaimed for GRANT, the *Tribune* is the only paper which has come out for another candidate—and it did it only after a fashion.

THE Italian question, it would seem, is settled for the present. VICTOR EMANUEL is to guard the Pope from the insurgents, and French troops will remain at home. It is evident that Italy is not ready to break the compact of September, and it is probable that France in threatening to enforce its observance was not influenced by the fear that Prussia would be brought into the field. After all, Italian affairs rest on a frail tenure, and are liable to blaze up at any moment. The Garibaldians will not be quiet, and the King of Italy will probably find that they comprehend a much larger part of his subjects than he supposed.

IT has been the custom of a class of philosophers, from time immorial, when failing to discover any other reason for a thing, to ascribe it to "the eternal fitness of things." The *Post* appears to be driven to this extremity, to justify its indorsement of the almost Governor of Ohio for United States Senator from that State. With a cold shoulder to PENDLETON, from whom it has drawn its patent method of debt paying, and also from Saint CLEMENT, the Democratic martyr, the *Post* goes in entirely for Judge THURMAN for Senator, because it is agreeable to the eternal fitness of things. The Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature will please make a note of this reason and give it due weight when the election of Senator comes off.

THE result foreshadowed by the returns from Virginia, is another instance of bad management, and the overloading of a good cause. The success of the "Conservatives," according to all reports, could be produced only by the very reasons operating there growing out of the wretched management of such insane extremists as UNDERWOOD and HUNNICUTT. The defeat of the convention in Virginia—which if not absolutely certain is extremely probable—will have a damaging effect on reconstruction in general—the penalty of committing a good cause to fanatical and utterly incompetent leaders.

THE *Tribune* rallies the Republicans of New York, after the following fashion:

"Republicans of the Interior! Some bad local candidates have been foisted upon you; we do not ask you to support them—far otherwise. We exhort you not to vote for any jobber or peculator, whether he has hitherto stood without or within the bar of either House. Don't stay sulkily at home because there is such a dead fly in the ointment, but come forward and help poke him out. If a corrupt man has engineered a nomination, put the name of a good man in his place, and vote the ticket thus purified and improved."

WE are glad to hear that Gen. BUTLER will bring forward his plan for paying off—as he calls it—the national debt with an extraordinary issue of greenbacks. This should not be long an open question, but should be decided the earliest moment Congress can get a vote on it.

Pennsylvania Emigration to Virginia.

A large number of Lancaster and York county, Pennsylvania, farmers have passed through Maryland within a few weeks past, on their way to the valley of Virginia in the search for farms. The Hagerstown *Mail* of last week says: "They are all of that substantial, industrious and intelligent class of agriculturists who have made the eastern counties of Pennsylvania a garden spot, and many of them are accompanied by their wives, whose judgment in the selection of a farm they very justly place a high estimate upon. The great proportion have arrived in the cars of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, but on Friday last a large wagon, expressly fitted up for the occasion, and drawn by six splendid grey horses, passed through town with about a score of purchasers and their wives aboard. Virginians will be benefitted by the introduction of this population."

Organization of the Assembly.

The organization of the next House of Representatives of Pennsylvania is being canvassed. Among the names mentioned for Speaker are E. W. Davis, of Philadelphia, Samuel McCamant, of Blair, and John Ewing, of Washington. For Chief Clerk we have heard the following candidates are in the field: J. R. McAfee, of Westmoreland county; A. L. Russell, of Bedford county; Gen. James L. Selfridge, of Northampton county; E. H. Rauch, of Berks county; Gordon E. Berry, of Crawford county, and F. S. Stumbaugh, of Franklin county. For Assistant Clerk, the following candidates are mentioned: Ed. Lee, of Philadelphia; George Y. McKee, of Allegheny county; W. C. Harbison, of Lawrence county; A. H. Chase, of York county and George De Haven, of Philadelphia.

The Business Prospect.

The *Independent* of this week remarks that great diversity of opinion prevails as to business and the prospect, some saying that both are dull and gloomy—that monied men are alarmed and all that; while on the other hand it is maintained that the facts and indications point to a highly prosperous condition of affairs. We quote:

For example; the railroads are all earning more money than they ever did before; the canals are crowded with freight to their utmost capacity; immigration was never so large as it is now; all the transportation companies have as much business as they can attend to; the shipments of produce are so large that freights to Europe have nearly trebled this fall; every grain elevator in New York is at work night and day; the hotels were never so crowded as they now are; labor was never better paid; rents were never higher, nor was the number of houses in process of erection ever before so large; the farmers never had a better harvest, nor got better prices for their products. These are undeniable facts; and yet it is undeniable that there is a good deal of complaining at the dullness of trade.

THE marked decline in Chicago in prices of produce which has taken place during the week has caused uneasiness in some quarters, and as some of the banks are carrying a large amount of produce paper, the general disposition manifested has been to shorten the line of discounts, and to confine loans to parties who are engaged in strictly legitimate business operations. As margins narrowed down the banks promptly called for additional securities, which in nearly all cases, met with early attention, although a good deal of "shinning around" was required at times.

SHIP owners are not so jubilant as they were a few days ago. The offerings of grain to foreign ports have materially fallen off, and with a steady increase of tonnage freights have declined. However, the chances are all in favor of an early renewal of foreign orders, and a consequent return to higher rates.

SPEAKER COLFAX, in a recent speech, said that Congress would meet at the appointed time, whoever and whatever might oppose, and if it was found that the laws could not be enforced and the policy of Congress carried out, the remedy of impeachment would be resorted to.

MR. WEED, speaking of Mrs. Lincoln, says: "It may not be improper to remark that we have the highest authority for saying that her last speculation was not undertaken with the approval of any near relative or friend."

The proposed walk of Edward Payson Weston, from Portland, Me., to Chicago, excites much interest among sporting people. In the terms of agreement, the distance was given as 1,200 miles, the time of starting to be between the 1st and 15th of October. From postal surveys the distance was found to be 1,226 miles. Weston offered to walk the extra twenty-six miles if he could postpone the start till the 29th inst. This, it is said, the backers, Goodwin and Wilcox agreed to, but now Weston's backer is asked to pay the $600 forfeit of the wager of $10,000 a side. Weston will appeal to the editor of the *Clipper* and to the editor of *Wilkes' Spirit*, and if they decide against him, he will, if he wins the stakes, pay the above named forfeit. Weston is to start from Portland at noon on the 29th inst.

"Prayers from Plymouth Pulpit, by Henry Ward Beecher," is the title of a volume just published by Scribner. The prayers are selections from those made in the regular course of Mr. Beecher's pulpit minstrations during a long series of years, and were reported phonographically, without his knowledge, under the direction of a distinguished clergyman who has long been a regular attendant at Plymouth Church. It is probable that this is the first book of the kind published in this country. A volume of Beecher Anecdotes is about to appear.

THE Philadelphia *North American* gives the following animated description of that city: "Traversing the busy streets one sees no evidence of stagnation or disaster. All seems bustle and activity. Some go down before the blast, but they do not tell upon the multitude, who go on as though nothing had occurred, and nothing exhibits so completely the solid character of our wealth and business as the unconsciousness with which everything moves, even at times that are considered gloomy."

Dr. John Moore, for many years a medical practitioner of Pittsburgh, died on Wednesday last, at his residence in Titusville, of quick consumption. Th Titusville *Herald* says: "Dr. Moore leaves a wife, two daughters and one son. The latter is in the United States navy, and at present in China. Mr. M. lost two sons in the late war. He was a kind-hearted gentleman of superior intelligence and probity of character. Mr. M. was a member of the Masonic fraternity, being connected with a Lodge and a Chapter in Newark, Ohio, and his remains will be conveyed to Huntingdon, in this State, under the auspices of that order.

The French are terrible experimenters. Dr. Sarazin, inventor of the Chassepot rifle, lately ranged five dead men and shot at them, to discover the deadly mode in which the bullet entered and left the human frame. It was terrific enough to meet with his approbation.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Address of the Union Republican State Central Committee.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 105 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, October 21, 1867.

Explanations of failure are always less agreeable than congratulations upon success. At the same time the former may be as profitable as the latter; for the uses of adversity are manifold. Regarding the recent defeat of the Republican party as both a political misfortune and a national calamity, a short review of the facts and a few reflections thereon are deemed not out of place. The most diligent and persistent efforts to arouse our friends from apathy, to impress upon them the importance of the contest, the danger of defeat, and the necessity of action to avert it, failed to produce the usual and desired results. The immediate cause of our failure is apparent from the official returns, compared with those of former years:

In 1865 the Republican vote was	238,400
" the Democratic vote was	215,740
Total	454,140
Maj. for Hartranft, Auditor General	22,660
In 1866 the Republican vote was	307,274
" the Democratic vote was	290,096
Total	597,370
Majority for Governor Geary	17,178
In 1867 the Republican vote was	266,824
" the Democratic vote was	267,746
Total	534,570
Majority for Sharswood	922

It thus appears that the total vote cast in 1866 exceeded that of 1865, 143,330; and that the total vote of 1867 falls short of the vote of 1866, 62,800.

On an examination of the details it further appears that the decrease this year is 40,710 on the Republican vote of 1866, and a decline of only 22,090 on the Democratic vote of 1866. Or, in other words, there were over 18,000 more Republicans who did not go to the polls at the late election than there were Democrats. There are eight counties in the State, viz.: Allegheny, Bradford, Crawford, Erie, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Schuylkill and York, in every one of which more Republican voters remained at home than were required to elect Judge Williams; and in both Allegheny and Philadelphia there were more than four times as many absentees as were needed to give us the State. In no county except Philadelphia and Forest (the latter by change of boundry line) did either party increase the vote of last year.

It is hoped these plain figures will teach Republicans the simple but important lesson that a mere numerical majority of voters will not carry an election unless they are at the polls and vote on election day. General apathy, caused by an apparent failure to appreciate the importance of the contest, is the primary cause of our defeat. Besides this, we had side issues and local difficulties to contend with, sufficient in themselves to destroy us. We lost votes in many places by reason of the legislation of last session, and on the apprehension of negro suffrage; and in Philadelphia on the questions of city taxation, and what is known as the Sunday car question, and by sundry frauds. And worse than all these, our friends there nominated a ticket for city offices, not acceptable to our people, mainly because it had no soldiers upon it. The soldiers themselves, to their credit be it recorded, stood up manfully to their principles, and voted with us as heretofore. But large numbers of their friends would not support the ticket; and in every Republican precinct in the city there were from fifteen to one hundred and fifty of our friends who refused to vote. Thus we lost Philadelphia, and consequently the State.

The defeat of so worthy a candidate as Henry W. Williams is a humiliation to which our friends who staid at home should not have subjected us. They have been unfaithful to the great principles for which we have struggled and suffered together during the last six years; and they have imposed upon us additional labors and trials for the future, which a proper discharge of duty now would have averted.

But, let us "never despair of the Republic." Reconstruction on the basis of universal liberty and impartial justice must yet be accomplished: and there can be no doubt the Union Republican party is as strong to-day, on all great National issues, and as determined to accomplish its mission, as at any time during the last six years. Our duty is plain, and is well stated in a recent private letter from our standard bearer in the late contest, as follows: "Instead of being dispirited we should girt up our loins, and burnish up our armor, for next year's Presidential contest, and make such use of this defeat as to secure a decisive and overwhelming victory."

Many thanks to those who so nobly did their duty in the late canvass; and as to those who did not, the earnest hope is indulged that they will make ample amends hereafter.

By order of the committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Secretaries.

STATE NEWS.

Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, who has been so seriously ill the last two weeks that his life was despaired of, is rapidly convalescing.

Prof. Light made an ascension at Perryville, Juniata county, on Thursday last, in his Montgolfier balloon, with a perilous termination. His balloon split from the hoop to the top and descended with alarming rapidity. As good fortune would have it Mr. Light lit in the Juniata river, and escaped without any serious injury.

The contract for the construction of the Dauphin County Soldiers' Monument has been awarded, and is to cost eleven thousand dollars. It will be erected at the corner of State and Second streets, Harrisburg.

John *alias* Whity Thackeray, a professional pickpocket, has been arrested and held in $1,800 for illegal voting in Philadelphia. It was shown that he voted at three precincts of the Fourth ward last election day. Some of his friends contend that he voted the Republican ticket, which is very likely, as he voted at Alderman McMullen's precinct.

The Sunbury *American* says: During the month of September there was shipped from Williamsport, Pa., by canal, 14,446,500 feet of lumber, and by railroad 9,172,800 feet, being a total of 23,619,300 feet. During the same time there was shipped from Lock Haven and other points west of that place, by both the above modes of conveyance, 8,087,599 feet. The total shipments from Williamsport eastward since the first of January to this date amount to 134,974,700 feet, and from Lock Haven and vicinity 38,331,100 feet, making a grand total of 173,305,800 feet of lumber shipped from the places named in nine months. It will be seen that Williamsport enjoys about four fifths of this immense trade.

The Allentown *Dispatch* says: It has been rumored Judge Maynard will go to Harrisburg and hand his resignation to the Governor, provided the man he selects is appointed to fill his place until next election. We have heard he desires Hon. J. Pringle Jones, of Reading, to succeed him. We think a man has no right to name his successor as an officer of the law in this country, but do not wish to protest at this time as we think any change will not prove detrimental to the people of this District.

The surviving members of the First Minnesota, which made a gallant fight at Gettysburg, have prepared a handsome memorial tribute to their fallen comrades, to face the Minnesota lot in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. It consists of a large marble vase, set on a marble die, which rests on a marble pedestal, and this again on a larger granite base—the whole being about six feet high. The face of the pedestal has the following inscription: "The surviving members First Regiment Minnesota Infantry, to the memory of their late associates, who 'died on the field of honor,' at Gettysburg, July, 1863." On the reverse—"First Minnesota Volunteers." On one side is the inscription—"The dead shall not have died in vain." On the other—"All time is the millenium of their glory."

The firemen's parade in Lancaster on Thursday was the grandest affair of the kind that has ever taken place in the State outside of Philadelphia. Twenty-seven companies were in the line, one-half of which were from Philadelphia.

Hezekiah S. Johnson, owing to failing health, has been compelled to retire from the editorial chair of the Crawford *Journal*, published at Meadville, and is succeeded by Robert Andrews.

Rev. Ira Eddy, who has been preaching the gospel for fifty-two years, as a Methodist itinerant preacher, on Sabbath last filled the pulpit of Rev. J. C. Scofield, in New Castle. Fifty years ago he preached in New Castle, or rather where it is now located, but his audience of that time has passed away. His health has been very good up to a few weeks past, when he took a severe cold and is now laboring with an attack of spasmodic asthma. When in his usual health he preaches two and three times on Sabbath, and as often during the week as opportunity affords.

The residence of Major General Anthony Wayne is now occupied by his greatgrandson. It is at Paoli, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is kept in much the same condition as when owned by the revolutionary hero.

Mr. Thomas Berry, formerly Superintendent of Common Schools of Lawrence county, fell dead of heart disease, at Moravia, on Wednesday of last week. He had been suffering for some time, but was about his business at the time of his death.

A meeting of the heirs of the Rothennel and Zimmerman estate will be held in Reading on the 14th of November next. The estate is of immense value and is estimated to be worth from $35,000,000 to $45,000,000. It is located in Holland, and consists of large tracts of land, bonds, bank stocks, railroad securities, &c. The object of the meeting to be convened in November, is to institute a permanent fund, elect a Board of Managers, and designate some suitable person to proceed to Holland with a view to the recovery of the estate. Many and perhaps the largest number of these heirs are residents of Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lancaster, Lehigh, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties.

A company for the manufacture of steel in Schuylkill county has been formed, and the works will soon be in course of construction.

The coal trade of Pennsylvania increases largely each year. It is stated that five hundred and fifty thousand tons more of anthracite coal have been sent to market this year than during the corresponding period of last year.

At present there are three new anthracite furnaces in process of erection on the Susquehanna—one at Harrisburg, one near Marietta, and the other at Wrightsville. Each of these places enjoys unusual facilities for the manufacture and shipping of anthracite pig.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Freedmen's Bank of Washington has issued its financial report for September. From this it appears that the colored people have within the last two years deposited with the bank $2,408,898 53—nearly two and a half millions of dollars. The Washington branch alone has on deposit over $56,000.

The French aristocracy are reviving hunting. It is becoming more and more the fashion to keep hounds for hunting parties, to which ladies are invited. In the day of the elder Bourbons France was dotted all over with hunting retreats.

There are nearly two full colored regiments organized in the District of Columbia, chiefly composed of the men who fought against the rebels during the war. Many of them purchased their muskets from the government at the close of the rebellion by paying six dollars apiece, and they have regularly drilled ever since.

A fatal disease of an epidemical character, and which, if not Asiatic cholera, bears so close a resemblance to it that medical investigation cannot tell the difference, has broken out on board the receiving ship Potomac, lying off the Navy Yard, and ten deaths have already occurred, although the malady did not make its appearance until last Saturday. Some eighteen or twenty others are lying prostrate with the disease, and since its first appearance over forty of the men on board the ship have been more or less affected. The first death occurred on Saturday afternoon and the last one of which we have any information took place Monday evening.

The Albion, New York, *Times* says: In a case on trial last week, Charles D. Ross, in charge of the telegraphic office here, was questioned as to certain telegrams said to have passed between the co-defendants in the case. He declined to answer on the ground that the dispatches were confidential communications and the private property of the parties. The Judge ruled that they were not privileged communications, or private property in the sense mentioned, and issued an order requiring copies of the messages sent to be produced in evidence.

General Howard has sent an inspector General to Tennessee with instructions to inquire into the propriety of withdrawing the Freedmen's Bureau from large portions or the whole of the State. He will visit Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville.

A census of Rome has been taken which, as we have already announced, gives its population on July 1st, 1867, at 215,573 persons, an increase in one year of 4,872. Of these, 30 are cardinals, 35 bishops, and 2,292 priests and ecclesiastics of different grades. The city also contains 2,832 monks and 2,215 nuns, belonging to 61 different orders or congregations: and for religious purposes it is divided into 59 parishes. There are 49 colleges and seminaries in Rome, and 7,360 of its male citizens are in the military service. All the people are Catholics excepting 4,650 Hebrews and about 800 Protestants.

We hear that a movement has been started on the Western Plains to form a new territory, to be made up of parts of Colorada, Idaho, Dakota and Nebraska, and to be called "Wyoming." We also learn that the builders of the Pacific Railroad are now in sight of the Rocky Mountains, and will in a few days reach the new city of Cheyenne, where real estate speculation is running high, corner lots selling at $500 and upwards.

There is now a suit pending in the Superior Court of Cincinnati, instituted by an application for an injunction from the proprietors of the *Enquirer* to restrain the County Treasurer from collecting the regular tax upon a certain amount of greenbacks, listed among their personal effects. The ground of this application is that the greenbacks being a Government loan, are constitutionally exempt from taxation.

The author of "Le Maudit," who, it would seem, is really an Abbe, continues to send out from his hiding place representations of the Romish Church which goad the ultramontanes to comments like these in the *Univers*: "There is in him the ape and the serpent. The walk is oblique; the skin is smooth and clammy; the venom circulates, and the natural impudence is displayed in odious grimaces. But the serpent shows his tail too much and the ape cuts too many capers, whence it happens that it bites itself! It is a naive ape!"

Rev. James Fraser, of England, said in a recent report to both Houses of Parliament, "Taking it for all in all, and as accomplishing the end at which it professes to aim, the English High School at Boston, struck me as the model school of the United States. I wish we had a hundred such in England."

Bennett, Peters & Co., of Chicago, have been held to bail in $10,000, to answer before the United States Court, on a charge of selling highwines at less than the Government tax.

The letter of Commissioner Wells to the London *Times* of September 3d, in vindication of American finances, has been translated into German at Frankfort, by private parties, bankers, &c., and is being industriously circulated upon the continent of Europe in pamphlet form.

Formerly the reserve cartridges for the French infantry were carried by the artillery attached to each division, six ammunition wagons per battery being devoted to the purpose. Marshal Niel has determined to make the infantry independent of the artillery. An enormous number of light-wheeled ammunition carts have been built for the express purpose of carrying infantry cartridges. Two of them are attached to every battalion, and the military train supplies horses and drivers. These ammunition carts are already supplied to the armies of Paris, Lyons, and to the army of the East concentrated on the frontier.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Sunday, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher presented to the congregation an appeal to assist a Union lady in Charleston, S. C., who proposes to remove the 211 dead Union soldiers now lying in the potter's field there, to Magnolia Cemetery, and to erect a monument over them. A collection of $1,500 was raised.

An Indiana letter says: Business has greatly improved of late, though prospects of getting a good corn crop proved very delusive. The drouth must have injured the farmers of Indiana to the extent of many millions of dollars. Corn is rapidly rising in our makrets, and in consequence, most of our farmers are selling their lean hogs, as it will not pay to fatten them. The excellent wheat crop and success in other branches of agriculture, however, makes up for the loss in corn, and consequently our business men will have better times this winter than last year.

The Sandusky *Register* says: "There is quite a rush of inland people to the island just now, to enjoy the unequaled fishing, and the unparalleled grape-eating. The way the Catawbas disappear is a marvel to the grape-growers. It is said that one visitor, from Dayton, ate twenty-three pounds in a single day, while a young married lady from Cleveland disposed of thirty-two bunches at a single lunch.

They are to have a season of Opera in Chicago with the following artists: Mme. Anna de Lagrange, lyric prima donna; Adelaide Phillips, contralto; Isabella McCulloch and Miss Merrifield, light sopranos; Brignoli and Massimillani, tenors; Rancolli and Marra, baritones; Susini and Coletti, bassos; Sarti, buffo, and Francisco Rosa, conductor. The season will commence on the 28th inst. with Trovatore.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

The temperance cause is said to be in a very prosperous condition in this State.

There are now in the river at Burning Springs, waiting shipment, 45,000 barrels of oil.

The Point Pleasant *Register* states that a company has struck a vein of silver in the upper part of Mason county, near Letart, and have been offered $90,000 for their lease.

The citizens of Hancock county will vote on November 14th, to determine whether the county shall subscribe $509,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, upon condition that the road shall be made upon the north side of the Kenawha river, and terminate at Point Pleasant, and the money be expended in the county.

Cabell county has voted by one over three-fifths majority, a subscription of $300,000 to aid in the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

F. B. Spicer, from near Burk's Mill, Cabell county, who has a wife and seven children, eloped on Wednesday morning of last week with a widow lady from the same locality, who also left four children. It is said that he repented of his folly after his departure, and wrote back to know what was thought of his conduct and if it would be wholesome for him to return.

The Buckhannon *Advocate* says: "Over thirty new school houses are to be opened to the little folks of our county this winter. We sincerely hope that our school officers will see that these houses are furnished with efficient teachers and filled with pupils. We hail the opening of these houses as a most auspicious omen, full of brightest promises for the future.

Major Cooper, of the Clarksburg *Conservative*, boasted the other day that there would be another war in fifty days, and that he would fight for Jeff. Davis. A soldier standing by remarked that if we were to have war in fifty days, it might as well begin within fifty minutes, and suiting the action to the word, he knocked the "Major" down. Upon rising, Cooper made at the soldier, who repeated the dose, and was proceeding to finish the job in the most approved style, when the bystanders interfered, and brought the affair to a close.

—In regard to the loose newspaper talk about a difficulty between Senator Sumner and his wife, it may be worth while stating, to correct misrepresentation, that the trouble had its origin in some misunderstanding in regard to some letters sent by the Senator to Count Bismarck, requesting the withdrawal of Baron Holstein, of the Prussian Legation, who has been, as alleged, too attentive to Mrs. Sumner. The lady's honor was reflected upon, and in a fit of indignation she has gone to Europe. These are the simple facts of the case, and I have them from an entirely trustworthy source.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

Death of James A. Monahan.

Lawrence Purcell Arrested for Murder.

Apparent Conflict in the Testimony.

Curious Feature of the Case.

On Monday night, about ten o'clock, an affray occurred at the Mansion House, Liberty street, between James A. Monahan and Lawrence Purcell, both boarders at the hotel, which resulted in the death of the former on Tuesday morning between ten and eleven o'clock. The difficulty occurred in the bar room: the only persons present at the time, aside from the parties named, being Charles Zeissler, the proprietor, and Jacob Lehman, the bar tender. The parties to the encounter, as appears from the testimony, merely exchanged blows—Monahan striking Purcell in the face, and the latter inflicting a similar blow. Purcell was not much injured, but the wound on the cheek bled a little. Monahan fell under the effects of his blow, and as he was very drunk at the time, he fell heavily upon the floor—the back of the head making a sharp sound as it came in contact with the floor. The bar tender, and the proprietor of the house, assisted by Mr. Clark, late proprietor, carried Monahan up to his room and put him in bed. Purcell had previously been seized by the bar-keeper, and shoved out of the bar room into the hall. It was not believed by any one that Monahan had been seriously injured, and the difficulty was kept quiet, under the impression that it would be amicably settled when Monahan became sober.

DEATH OF MONAHAN.

When the injured man had been placed in bed in his room a small boy was ordered to attend him, wash his face, and keep cool applications on his lip and cheek. This boy continued in the room for a time, but the patient, who had not spoken after the blow and fall, began to recover his consciousness, and endeavored to get out of bed. He became violent, and slapped the boy in the face, which caused him to complain to the watchman, Mr. Berry, who ordered the boy to bed. Mr. Berry and Mr. Zeissler visited Monahan three times during the night, and found him apparently in a drunken sleep, not exhibiting any unusual symptoms. In the morning, however, it was discovered that the man was in a critical condition, and Dr. Hamilton was sent for. He saw the patient at nine o'clock, and at once expressed fears that the injuries were fatal. He recommended that Dr. Dickson be called to consult with him, which was done. Dr. Dickson coincided with Dr. Hamilton, and bled the patient, while Dr. Hamilton summoned a cupper and leecher. It was soon ascertained that the man was suffering from compression of the brain, and that he could not recover. He sank rapidly and died between ten and eleven o'clock.

THE ARREST OF PURCELL.

Some time before the death of Monahan, information of the difficulty was conveyed to the Mayor's office, and an officer was sent to arrest Purcell. He was found at the Mansion House, and at once accompanied the officer to the Mayor's office. After the death of Monahan, he was locked up in one of the cells to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. It is proper to state in this connection that Purcell had gone to the Mayor's office at an early hour in the day, to make information against Monahan for assault and battery, he being the assaulting party on the previous night. Not finding the Mayor, he went to a magistrate's office and made complaint there, and a warrant for Monahan would have been issued had not his death been soon after announced.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.

Purcell and Monahan had previously been on very friendly terms, but had lately quarrelled in consequence of Monahan having accused Purcell of living in improper intimacy with his niece, Annie Purcell. He had also intimated that Purcell had entered his room and stolen some of his shirts. They had had a number of rencounters, and had each threatened to kill the other. Monahan had lately brought suit against Purcell for threatening to take his life, but on Monday had withdrawn the charge and paid the costs. Monahan had been drinking freely, and as soon as he met Purcell in the evening, in the bar room, he began to abuse him—calling him vile names, and stigmatizing his niece as a bad woman. The proprietor of the house was present, and did all in his power to prevent a conflict. He stood between them while the opprobrious epithets were being applied by the deceased, and as Purcell made no reply, and Monahan seemed to become quiet, he stepped out from between them and the blows immediately followed. Monahan had encountered Annie Purcell in the hall, the same evening, and accused her of improprieties with her uncle. What the relationship is between Purcell and his niece we do not know, nor is it certain that she is his niece. She is in the habit of calling him uncle, and he has been providing for her at the hotel for a long time. What induced Monahan to pursue these parties with so much bitterness cannot be accounted for, unless it be attributed to drunkenness, as he was peacably disposed towards them when sober.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner Clawson was notified of the death of Monahan, and proceeded to hold an inquest. The following testimony was elicited:

TESTIMONY OF EYE-WITNESSES.

Charles Zeissler, sworn—Am proprietor of the Mansion House; was with Lawrence Purcell last evening; between ten and eleven o'clock Mr. Monahan came home and was drunk; I got him to go up to his room; went out and came back when I heard Monahan make a noise; I took him out on the street and asked him to please to keep still; he sat down on a chair in front of the hotel, and was quiet; I then went into the front bar and found Mr. Purcell at the counter; he asked me to take a drink with him, and just at that time Monahan came in; I was standing between Purcell and Monahan, Purcell being at my right side; Monahan commenced to talk very bad to Purcell; he said Mr. Purcell was guilty of improper intimacy with his niece; Mr. Purcell gave him no answer; I stepped back two or three steps, and just at this moment Monahan struck Purcell in the face, over the eyes, knocking his hat off. Purcell then turned around and struck Monahan in the face, who fell very heavily with the back of the head on the floor. Purcell struck but the one blow, and no weapon was used by either party. [illegible] got him into bed. I got a boy to [illegible] him after he was placed [illegible].

Jacob Lehman, sworn—Live at Mount Joy, Lancaster county; am bar-tender at the Mansion House; saw the difficulty between Purcell and Monahan; it was about ten o'clock; Mr. Monahan came to the bar, and he and I were talking; he made remarks to me about Purcell; said such persons as Purcell and his niece ought not to be allowed in a respectable boarding-house; I wanted him to be quiet and go to bed; [illegible] to the Liberty street door [illegible] he would go to bed; I then returned to the bar; Purcell came in; I asked him to take a drink; Monahan walked around Purcell, and made remarks about Purcell; said he did not like him; that he did not pay his board bill, and acted improperly with his niece. Purcell made no reply to these remarks. The proprietor begged Mr. Monahan to keep quiet, and the talking ceased. Thinking all was quiet, Zeissler stepped out from between them, when Monahan advanced and struck Purcell over the eye, drawing blood. Purcell then returned the blow, striking Monahan below the eye and knocking him down. He fell on his back, the head striking hard on the floor. The sound of the concussion was like the shot of a gun. Purcell struck but one blow, and made no attempt to inflict a second. He had no weapon, neither had Monahan. The deceased was then carried up stairs. He did not speak after the fall.

MONAHAN IN HIS ROOM.

Wm. Seibert, sworn—Last night Mr. Zeissler sent me into Monahan's room to wash his face and keep cold water on it; wiped his face a couple of times; then he would not let me; Mr Clark and I tried to keep him in bed, but he wanted to get up; he spoke some, and called me Jimmy, but I could not understand the rest; he lifted up his hand and hit me along side the cheek; I then went out of the room with the water, and said I would not wash him any more; Mr. Berry came up and sent me to bed then.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST PURCELL.

John G. Berry, sworn—Am watchman in the house; for several weeks Monahan and Purcell have been "spatting;" on Friday night Monahan got his washing home by a colored man; he alleged next morning that some person had stolen his shirt collars; he said he knew the Irish thing that did it, and there was no brick wall between them, and that his niece was nothing but a wanton; I told him such talk was not allowed in the house; he said he would send him over the river; he had sued Purcell for threatening his life, but the case was settled yesterday by Monahan withdrawing the suit; last night Monahan commenced the same talk again, and he and Mr. Purcell's niece (Annie Purcell) commenced quarrelling in the hall, he having called her bad names. Mr. Zeissler interfered and sent her to her room. I was called away then, and heard nothing more till Monahan was knocked down in the bar room. Mr. Zeissler and I visited him two or three times in his rooms and found him sleeping. We did not think he was much injured.

Dr. John Dickson, sworn—saw the patient about nine o'clock this morning; found him comatose and stertorous; examined him carefully, and Dr. Hamilton and I came to the conclusion that he was suffering from concussion of the brain; the evidence of concussion was, that the pupil of the eye was not dilated; found his pulse 132, and other evidence of concussion, and not compression; examined his external injuries, and in the bed found some fragments of asparagus which he had thrown up; found him getting tremulous, and remarked to Dr. Hamilton that he ought to be bled, to guard against convulsion, which would have been fatal; Dr. Hamilton said he would leech and cup him, and would go for the cupper and leecher, while I bled him; bled him to the extent of about a pint; that at once proved that he had compression, as the pupil expanded; then thought he would not survive; examined the external contusion and found contusions below the nostrils, on the lip, and on the cheek bone; found that the contusions on the cheek and lip might have been done with the knuckles of the hand; another abrasion, above the left eye, indicated that it had been the result of a blow from a stick; it seemed to have been a rough stick that scratched as it struck; this was the blow that disorganized the brain; if this blow had been struck while the man was on the floor the skull would have been broken and not the brain; immediately under the blow was extravasation of the scalp; within the cranium, under that blow, was a clot or coagulum; behind that the brain tissue was broken down to the ventricle and the ventricle full of fluid blood.

Dr. W. R. Hamilton, sworn—Visited the deceased a little before nine o'clock this morning; found him comatose, with stertorous breathing; considered him in a very dangerous condition, and had Dr. Dickson to see him with me; I assisted Dr. Dickson in the post mortem, and concur with him in his statement. In addition, I would state that I found a contusion on the back of the head, which might have resulted from a fall. There was no fracture of the skull, and this contusion had nothing to do with the man's death. I have some doubt as to the man's fist having inflicted the contusion on the lip and cheek, at one blow.

THE JURY PUZZLED.

When the testimony of the physicians was heard, it was found difficult for the jury to reconcile the positive with the circumstantial evidence. The proprietor and bar-keeper, who were eye-witnesses of the affray, testified positively that but one blow was inflicted on Monahan; that it was upon the left cheek, and that no weapon was used. It was believed that the fall had caused death, until the testimony of the physicians was heard. Dr. Dickson is positive that the blow on the cheek could not have caused death, and just as positive that the fall on the floor did not cause death. The force that ruptured the brain tissue, in his judgment, was applied on the forehead, over the left eye, where the abrasion on the scalp had the appearance of having been made by a stick. He showed the jury the brain of the deceased, the back part of which was entirely free from extravasation or injury of any kind. The skull had not been fractured, and the injury to the scalp, caused by the fall backwards on the floor, was not very severe. There was coagulum under the scalp at the point of contusion, but the brain at that point was perfectly free from clot. On the other hand, there was a large amount of coagulated blood pressing on the brain immediately under and around the abrasion on the forehead, and the physicians were both strongly convinced that the fatal force was applied at this point. The jury, after deliberating some time, concluded to adjourn over until seven o'clock this evening, at the Mayor's office, for the purpose of ascertaining, in the meantime, whether the deceased could have been injured before or after his encounter with Purcell. One of the jurors asked Dr. Hamilton whether a man, in Monahan's drunken and excited condition, might not have received the fatal blow before he had the difficulty with Purcell. The Doctor replied that it was possible, and cited the case of a man who had walked about for two or three hours, and conversed, after having sustained a fatal injury to the brain. In this view of the case it was deemed best to adjourn over for a day, to enable the Coroner to ascertain something as to how and where Monahan had been spending the evening.

WHAT MR. PURCELL SAYS.

Our reporter visited Mr. Purcell in the lock-up during the afternoon, and he conversed very freely with regard to the unfortunate affair. He stated that he had been abused beyond measure by Monahan, and did not resent him until he added a blow to his insults, when he struck in self-defense, and had no thought of inflicting serious injury. When he saw Monahan down he did not attempt to follow up the blow, and imagined that he fell because he was drunk, rather than from the force of the blow. He had no malice toward the man, and deeply regretted his death. He does not believe that the blow killed him, and thinks that he must have been injured by falling out of bed. He states that his room is close to Monahan's, and in the night he heard a heavy thump on the floor, as though a person had fallen out of bed.

A PLAUSIBLE THEORY.

There is something plausible in the theory that Monahan may have been injured by a fall from his bed, but there is not likely to be any definite proof on the subject. It is worth while, however, to consider the matter. His bed stood in such position that, if he should happen to fall out, he would most likely fall upon the left side. He was so drunk and excited that he may have attempted to get out, and have fallen, or may have unconsciously rolled out in his sleep. If his head struck the floor first, the injury to the forehead described by Dr. Dickson might have resulted, as he was a very heavy man. The carpet might produce those scratches on the scalp which gave the appearance of having been made by a rough stick. If he did fall out, however, he must have got in again himself, as there is no evidence that he was helped in. He had evidently been awake in the night, as the doctor found that he had vomited over the bed clothing. The irreconcilable nature of the testimony necessitates theory of some kind, and we give the above for what it is worth. The feature of the case is not only curious and interesting, but very important to the prisoner.

MR. PURCELL

Is a well-known business man, having been engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor business on Liberty street, opposite the mouth of Smithfield, for a number of years. He recently sold his lease of the store to Messrs. John Both & Son for a handsome bonus, and had retired from business. He is about forty-five or fifty years of age, a native of Ireland, and is said to be possessed of considerable means. He has always borne the reputation of a peaceable citizen.

THE DECEASED.

James Monahan, the deceased, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country about twenty years since. Being industrious and of a frugal disposition, he soon amassed a considerable sum of money, with which he purchased Mr. Robert S. Cassett's cotton mill, on Rebecca street, Allegheny. About this time he endorsed heavily for one of our prominent business men, who failed, and the creditors seized upon the mill, and sold it, but a sufficient amount was not realized to pay the obligation. He then returned to Ireland, where he spent a number of years, during which time he took several heavy contracts on railroads, and also built a large dock in the city of Liverpool. Eight or ten years since he revisited this country and identified himself with a number of public improvements in this vicinity, among others the excavation for the basin of the Birmingham Water Works, paving of East Liberty Cattle Yards, and the grading of a portion of the Allegheny city wharf. He was also an applicant for the contract for repaving the Monongahela wharf. Deceased was about forty-six years of age, unmarried, and was much esteemed by his acquaintances. He has a sister residing in Philadelphia, and a sister-in-law in the Seventh ward, of this city. His aged mother lives in Ireland, and it was his intention to visit her in a few months, having secured a comfortable competence. He was of a genial and generous disposition, but was disposed to be quarrelsome while intoxicated. He was well known throughout the community, and his melancholy death will be regretted by those who knew him best.

The Coroner's jury in the case of James A. Monahan, alleged to have been fatally injured in a difficulty with Lawrence Purcell, at the Mansion House, on Monday morning, met last night at the Mayor's office, when the following additional testimony was elicited:

PURCELL'S VISIT TO THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Robert McCready, sworn—Monday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, was sitting in front of the Mayor's office; gentleman came in, looked around, and seemed as if he wanted to see some one; spoke to him and he said he wished to see the Mayor; told him the Mayor was out; he said he wanted to have a man arrested for striking him and abusing him. He said the man's name was Monahan. He was then holding his hand on his left cheek, and said Monahan had struck him. Have since learned that the man who called was Purcell. He waited a few minutes, went away, and came back a second time, but the Mayor had not returned. This was between eight and nine o'clock.

Officer A. J. Moon, sworn—Saw Purcell Monday evening, between half-past eight and nine o'clock, at the Mayor's office. He insisted on having Monahan arrested, at the Mansion House, for having abused him. He said he would go to some magistrate's office when he left.

Officer Rivers corroborated the two preceding witnesses as to Purcell's appearance at the Mayor's office.

A CORRECTION AS TO TIME.

Chas. Zeissler, re-called—I was mistaken in my first statement in regard to the time of the difficulty between Monahan and Purcell. It occurred much earlier than I supposed, but I cannot say what the time was. I was not in Monahan's room after the boy, Seibert, went to bed, but I was several times at the door and could hear him snoring. The door was locked.

MONAHAN LOCKED IN HIS ROOM ALL NIGHT.

Mrs. Louisa Zeissler, sworn—Am wife of the proprietor of the Mansion House; heard the noise when Monahan was hurt, and went to the dining room door; saw Monahan at the door; my husband and Mr. Wagner had hold of him; they laid him on the floor and soon after carried him up stairs. I got some water and the boy and my husband washed him off. That was between eight and nine o'clock. I staid in the room about half an hour. He was pretty wild while I was there. He spoke and said some one was going to hurt him, but I told him I was there and no one could hurt him. The boy, Seibert, was in the room when I left. I went as far as the next room and when I came back I saw the boy, jumping back from the bed. The boy said Monahan had slapped him, and I told him to go away and leave him, as he sometimes got violent. I locked his door on the outside. Next morning, at six o'clock, I went to the room door and could hear him breathing very hard; thought he was asleep, and I went to market. When I came back the boy said Monahan was not up yet. He got on a chair, looked over the door into his room, and told me I had better come up, as the bed was full of blood, and Mr. Monahan was snoring very hard. I got the key of No. 48, opened the door, and saw that he was something more than snoring. I thought he had the "death rattles," and I sent for the doctor right away. That was about half-past eight. The doctor came about nine. When I washed his face the previous night I did not see any bruise on the forehead. The only bruise was on the lip and cheek.

Charles Zeissler, re-called—Did not see any mark on deceased's forehead the previous night.

Wm. Seibert, recalled—When I looked over the door I saw blood on the bed clothes, and also on Monahan's face. He was breathing very hard.

Mrs. Zeissler, recalled—We took the light out and locked the door, because we were afraid that Monahan might set the house on fire, as he was crazy drunk.

Dr. W. R. Hamilton, recalled—Monahan had the appearance of having lain for some time in the position in which I found him. He had worked down in the bed, and his feet were sticking through the rails at the foot of the bed. He seemed to have lain a considerable time in an unconscious state.

WHAT THE WATCHMAN HEARD AND SAW.

J. G. Berry, re-called—As near as I can tell, it was about eight o'clock when Monahan was carried up stairs. Purcell left to go to the Mayor's office immediately after the difficulty. When the boy washed Monahan's face I was in the room. There was no marks whatever on his forehead then. I am sure of this. The key of Purcell's room opens Monahan's room, and so does the key of No. 48. It was the key of No. 48 that Mrs. Zeissler used to lock the door. Purcell's room is next to Monahan's. There was no noise or disturbance about the room at any time during the night. I took a man up to No. 36 at about two o'clock. I heard a door shut at that time, and saw Purcell go into his room. When I came back I listened at Monahan's room, and heard him breathing quite heavy. I was about twenty-five feet from Monahan's room when I heard the door shutting. I do not know what door it was that was shut. Purcell was dressed in his ordinary clothes, and had a high hat on; I do not know whether he had been to bed before or not. I did not know that Monahan was so badly hurt, as the barkeeper told me they only had a blow apiece, and I did not think that two drunken men could injure each other much.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

It was stated that a gentleman from Warren, who occupied a room close to that of Monahan, heard a cry in the night, "O, don't," "O, don't," but heard no noise or other sound. After some parleying the jury adjourned to meet on Friday evening at seven o'clock, at the Mayor's office, to deliberate upon a verdict. Purcell is still in the lock-up. An information has been made against him charging him with murder.

Distressing Occurrence—A Young Man Commits Suicide.

Coroner Clawson was called upon yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest on the body of James G. Thomas, a young man aged about twenty years, who died at two o'clock A. M., at the residence of his father, Reese J. Thomas, Esq., corner of Fayette and Frazier streets, Second ward, Allegheny, from the effects of a dose of arsenic, administered by himself. It appears that the deceased, who has, for the past seven years, been subject to fits, suffered on Sunday night from an unusually severe spasm. On Monday morning he came to this city, and about noon returned home, complaining of being unwell. He visited the drug store of Mr. M. B. Mercer, near his father's residence, and asked for a dime's worth of arsenic, stating that it was intended to be used for the purpose of killing rats. Mr. Mercer was engaged at the time, and the arsenic was given to deceased by his clerk, who labelled it and recorded the sale upon the register for poisons kept in the store. The deceased then went to his home, and after mixing the arsenic with water, in a glass, drank it, and retired to his room. A female member of the family noticing that he appeared pale and sick, asked him what was the matter, when he stated that he had taken some medicine, at the same time exhibiting the paper in which the arsenic had been wrapped. She told him that it was poison, when he replied if such was the case a physician should be called. Medical attendance was immediately procured, and the usual remedies administered but without avail, death resulting at the time above stated. From the evidence adduced, the jury came to the conclusion that deceased had taken the arsenic while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, superinduced by the effects of spasms, and rendered a verdict accordingly. This unfortunate occurrence has cast a gloom over a very worthy family, and the community sympathize with them in their affliction.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, 1867.

More Whisky Frauds.

The Treasury Department to-day received information of new frauds in the revenue in the whisky line, and if the reports of the officers can be relied on, some startling developments will soon be made. A portion of these frauds are concocted in the transportation of distilled spirits from bonded warehouses in the West to those in the East.

The Treasury Investigation.

The Retrenchment Committee continued their investigation to-day in the Treasury Department, and are looking into the alleged over-issues of fractional currency.

The Seven-Thirty Counterfeit Notes.

The secret service force of the Treasury Department say that they have discovered that the counterfeit seven-thirty notes were first printed in Philadelphia and simultaneously sold in Cincinnati, New York and Philadelphia. About twenty-four thousand dollars were passed in Cincinnati. There is good reason to believe that the Department is on the track of the counterfeiters, and will soon effect the arrest of the principal ones engaged in the work.

Reclamation of Bonds.

Secretary McCulloch has ordered a reclamation of the eighty-two bonds that are now in the loan branch of the Treasury Department to be made upon the parties from whom the bonds were received. If they refuse to make good the various amounts received from them, legal advice will be taken as to what steps shall be pursued to indemnify the Treasury.

The Virginia Election.

The *Star* this evening says that recent arrivals from Virginia represent political affairs in that State badly mixed, and it is now thought that the election of Tuesday will result in a majority against the Convention. The Union party Conventions thus far have been controlled by the extreme confiscation men, who refused to compromise with the milder Republicans, but nominated men of their stripe as delegates. The result is that many Republicans will vote against a Convention, preferring that the State should remain as it now is.

The Maryland Case.

The witnesses summoned by the Judiciary Committee in the Maryland case do not respond very freely, and no examinations took place to-day.

The Impeachment Question.

The story that a majority of the members of the Judiciary Committee are now in favor of impeachment is telegraphed, it seems, on the authority of Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, a member of the Committee, who claims that the Chairman, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, has been converted to the movement, thus making a bare majority of the Committee. But the latter have taken no votes since the first week in June, when they stood four for impeachment, three for censure, and two (Democrats) for dismissing the matter. No additional action has been taken. The full Committee do not meet here until November 14.

Gen. Grant

Attended the Cabinet meeting to-day. There was a protracted session, lasting over three hours.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1867.

Postmaster General Randall's Views.

The *Intelligencer* will to-morrow publish a letter from Postmaster General Randall on the political situation. It is addressed to a citizen of Wisconsin, and opens by denouncing the Republican party of that State for advocating in their State Convention the impeachment of President Johnson. He says the latter has done nothing to be impeached for, and maintains that if Congress had not interfered with him, the policy of the administration could have resulted, long since, in the representation, by loyal men, of every State in the South. He closes by trusting that Wisconsin will join New York, in following Ohio and Pennsylvania. The letter places Mr. Randall squarely in sympathy with the President, and disposes of the charges that his position, in this regard, was equivocal. It will doubtless ensure his retention.

Gen. Grant's Retrenchment.

General Grant has issued another order looking to retrenchment. He directs that all private buildings occupied in this city by any bureau of the War Department be vacated at once, and turned over to their owners. This will effect a saving of many thousand dollars per month. Since General Grant took hold of the War Department the retrenchment in expenses has been at the rate of five millions per annum.

The Treasury Investigation.

The Congressional Retrenchment Committee resumed its labors to-day in the Treasury. The chief of the Printing Division has, in compliance with the request of the committee, furnished them with a full statement of the amount of work done by the Printing Division, the amount of money printed and the cost thereof, an inventory of all the machinery used in the Division, together with all information relating to the expenses of printing the national currency.

White House.

Among the visitors to the White House today were Postmaster General Randall, Attorney General Stanbery, Assistant Attorney General Binckley and ex-Congressman Hubbell.

Denial from Secretary McCulloch.

Secretary McCulloch being interrogated today, as to the statement of the Boston *Post* correspondent, that his (McCulloch's) resignation was no longer at the President's disposal, and that if his removal was attempted he would avail himself of the tenure of office law, and resist, authorized a positive denial of the truth of the paragraph in all its parts. His resignation is and has been at all times subject to the acceptance of the President.

Intercession for Fenians.

Renewed application is being made to the Government to press the British Government to a decision in the case of those Americans (Fenians) whom she now holds in durance. This application is made under supposition that the administration has failed to act in the matter. From a proper official source it is denied that the President recently referred the matter to the Secretary of State, who promptly communicated with our Minister to England, instructing the latter to lay the subject before the British Government to ask for a speedy hearing and discharge of the prisoners against whom proof of violation of law could not be made. To this communication no reply has yet been received.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1867.

The Approaching Congressional Session.

About twenty members of Congress are in town on special committee duty, or engaged in looking after quarters for the session. The capital is nearly in readiness for the meeting on the twentieth proximo, and the departments are also very busy in getting up the annual reports. Public interest, therefore, seems confined wholly to the coming session and the November elections.

Quieting Down.

It is agreed on all hands that no Cabinet changes are to occur, and that nothing will be done on impeachment till the middle of next month. Even the Internal Revenue wranglers have gone home, and the Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Bureau wear a quiet air.

Retrenchment.

The Sub-Committee on retrenchment met again at the Treasury Department this morning, when Senator Buckalew was present, having arrived in the city last evening. Messrs. Halsey and Randall were not present to-day, but the testimony will be commenced to-morrow, with all the members present.

The Maryland Matter.

The Maryland Investigating Committee heard the evidence to-day of Lieut. Cox and a number of other witnesses. Congressman Phelps, of Baltimore, made application to be present in the committee and examine witness, but was refused.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

The Freedmen's Bureau law will expire next July by limitation. It is understood that Gen. Howard will not recommend its continuance beyond that time, in case the reconstruction of the South should be accomplished. In that event he will recommend a comprehensive system of education for colored youth South, by the establishment of an extensive Normal School at Washington City, for the education of colored teachers and the organization of Normal schools for the same object in the Southern States.

The Mexican Mission.

Marcus Otterbourg, late Acting Minister to Mexico, arrived here to-day from the City of Mexico, and reported at the State Department. E. L. Plumb, First Secretary of Legation, is now Acting Minister. There are two candidates now here pressing their claims for the vacant mission.

Secretary McCulloch's Place Wanted.

A delegation of New York financial men arrived here this morning to urge the removal of Secretary McCulloch and to secure the appointment in his place of Legrand Lockwood, a New York banker.

Illness of Grant.

Gen. Grant has been quite ill for several days.

Personal.

Commissioner Barrett, of the Pension Bureau, has returned.

Moseby, of guerrilla fame, is here, looking after his pardon, but his prospects are poor.

Secretary Seward, accompanied by the Italian and Spanish Ministers, returned here to-night from Auburn.

Superintendent Clark.

It is given out that the Committee on Retrenchment now examining into the affairs of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, will ask Secretary McCulloch to suspend S. M. Clark from the Superintendency.

The Assassination Committee.

The members of the House Committee to inquire into the assassination of President Lincoln, arrived to-day, but did not transact any business, but expect to proceed with the inquiry to-morrow.

The Tenure of Office Act.

Certain editors of newspapers suggest that in proposing to treat the tenure of office law as unconstitutional, by the removal instead of the suspension of Secretary Stanton, the President is inconsistent with his avowed policy to regard all acts of Congress as legal and valid until decided to be the reverse by the Supreme Court. In answer to this, it is understood Mr. Johnson makes this distinction between his responsibility and duty. Under the tenure of office act and other acts Congress passed over his veto, and which he regards as unconstitutional, namely, in the matter of removal of members of the Cabinet, there are but two persons who can take the initiative, and do the act or acts that will make a case for the adjudication of the Supreme Court, and those two persons are the President and the Cabinet officer removed; whereas in the other laws of Congress, other officers and citizens are the parties directly affected, and are required to perform or refuse to perform the acts that make up a case for decision of the Supreme Court. In this view of the subject, Mr. Johnson was the only person who could take such action as would eventually carry the case before the Court. No one could take the initiative in the matter of removal of a Cabinet Minister for him. He alone has the power of removal of that officer. In the execution of other acts of Congress, the Executive necessarily leaves it to the parties aggrieved or whose rights are directly affected by the laws, to test the constitutionality of the laws.

General Grant's Illness.

General Grant has been ill for the past two days and has therefore not visited the War Department or Headquarters during that period. He is expected to be out to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, October 23.

WAREHOUSE CHARGES.

It having come to the knowledge of the Secretary of the Treasury that the proprietors of one of the bonded warehouses in New York, known as a general order store, had charged an importer excessive rates for storage, cartage, &c., on goods sent from the importing vessel to such store, he has directed the Collector to require the proprietors to return the excess charged to the importer, and inform them that a repetition of the offense will carry with it the privileges conferred upon them by the Government.

GEN. SKINNER.

Gen. Skinner is somewhat better to-day.

THE STONEWALL.

The Japanese ram Stonewall arrived at Maraham, September 26th, and would call at Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro.

PENSION SURGEONS.

The following have been appointed examining surgeons by the Commissioner of Pensions: A. S. Haskell, Alton, Ill.; W. D. Hutchings, Lexington, Ind.; N. S. Richardson, Macon, Mo.; Jas. Simpson, Winchester, Ky.; L. J. Mathews, Lebanon, Mo.

MARMADUKE PARDONED.

The President has pardoned the rebel Gen. Marmaduke.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

Colonel Parker has returned from a trip of investigation of the condition and value of the Dismal Swamp Canal, and is preparing his report.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The Sub Judiciary Committee held a long session to-day, and examined quite a number of witnesses from Maryland, and issued subpoenas for the attendance of others. The special Ordnance Committee of the Senate and House were in session to-day.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING CALLED.

The National Democratic Resident Committee to-day issued a call for a meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this city, November 1st, as a preliminary movement to the Presidential campaign.

A BANKER ROBBED IN MONTREAL.

A Montreal dispatch says two Americans knocked down Mr. Flandeau, a broker, senseless, and stole from him $35,000 in greenbacks. No clue to the identity of the robbers is yet obtained.

VIRGINIA.

The Election Tuesday---John Minor Botts Defeated---Disturbance at Lynchburg.

ALEXANDRIA, October 23.—Lewis, conservative, is elected to the Convention over Baldwin, radical, in Prince William county, by a majority of 161.

Maury, conservative, is elected to the Convention over John Minor Botts, radical, in Culpepper county, by 62 majority.

Stafford county gives 340 majority against the Convention.

Fredericksburg gives 126 majority against the Convention.

Warrenton gives 60 Radical majority, though Farquhar county is supposed to have gone for the Conservatives.

Fairfax county gives the Radicals a majority of 100.

London county gives a conservative majority of 72.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—A telegram to the Richmond *Dispatch*, dated Lynchburg, yesterday, says: The election in this city progressed quietly to-day until 3 P. M., when an affray occurred that caused a great deal of excitement. Ned Horton, colored, who voted the Conservative ticket, was assaulted by the radical negroes. Horton fled, but was overtaken at the Market House by his pursuers, who, threatening his life, commenced a violent attack on him. Horton drew a revolver and fired five times wounding three of them, one mortally. The military arriving dispersed the crowd, and took Horton under arrest and protection. The negroes voted *en masse* on the extreme Radical side.

RICHMOND, October 23.—The second day of the election in this city passed off without disturbance. The Conservatives are confident the victory is theirs. Many negroes forgot the names given when registered, and many have left the city since registration. The polls closed to-night with a majority of 541.

The vote upon the question of calling a Convention cannot yet be ascertained, but nine-tenths of the whites voted against it.

COLFAX.

Address of Speaker Colfax at Cooper Institute, New York, Last Night.

NEW YORK, October 23.—There was an immense mass meeting at Cooper Institute tonight, to listen to an address by Speaker Colfax. The hall was densely crowded, and thousands were unable to gain admittance. Mr. Colfax was enthusiastically received, and spoke over two hours amid immense applause. He commenced his speech by proposing three cheers for the principle that loyal men should rule the country for which the blood of loyal men had been shed to preserve. The course of the Republican party had been patriotic, and it had deserved well of the country. In reconstructing the South, conditions guaranteeing security for the future should be insisted on. The terms granted the rebels by the Constitutional Amendment were magnanimous to a degree, but were spurned. It was a mistake to suppose any change of sentiment had taken place in the South. They had fought to the last ditch, and only surrendered when overpowered by Grant, to whom the country owed more than to any other man. If to-morrow a foreign war should occur, they would be found arrayed against us.

Mr. Colfax proceeded to argue that the reconstruction acts of the President, the amnesty proclamation, &c., were unconstitutional, and virtual usurpation. He commented in severe terms on the President's treatment of Generals Sheridan, Terry and Sickles, and Secretary Stanton, who, he predicted, would be restored to his office on the reassembling of Congress. The conclusion of Mr. Colfax's address was devoted to the discussion of the acts of the President, rendering him in the speaker's opinion liable to impeachment, and to a scathing review of the principles and policy of the Democratic party.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of Manufacturers---Reduction of the Tax Asked.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—A meeting of cotton and woolen manufacturers was held tonight in reference to petitioning Congress for a reduction of the five per cent. tax. The following was passed:

Resolved, That the Manufacturers' Union of Philadelphia ask the members of Congress to use all honorable means to remove all taxation of the industry of the country, where such industry requires to be protected from the cheaper labor and capital of Europe.

Resolutions were referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to open correspondence with manufacturers throughout the country in regard to establishing a fixed tax on cotton balls, the same as the trade ball in Liverpool.

BALTIMORE.

City Election---The Democratic Ticket Elected.

BALTIMORE, October 23.—The municipal and judicial election passed off very quietly to-day. The entire Democratic ticket, for Mayor, both branches of City Council and Judges, was elected. The vote for Mayor was: Robert S. Banks, Democrat, 18,389; Andrew W. Dennison, Republican, 4,831; Banks's majority, 13,558.

EUROPE.

Garibaldi in Italy.

FLORENCE, October 22, Midnight.—The reports of the escape of Garibaldi from Caprera are confirmed. It is known that he landed at Leghorn, and is now in Italy. The efforts of the police to discover his whereabouts up to this time have proved futile.

Francis Joseph in France.

PARIS, October 23.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria arrived in France on a visit to Napoleon yesterday. He arrived at Nancy, and is expected to reach Paris this evening. On his journey to France the Austrian Emperor passed through Baden. He made a brief pause in that city, and had an interview of a few minutes with the King of Prussia, who was visiting the Grand Duke. The conversation was of the most friendly character.

Italian Ministry Reconstructed.

FLORENCE, October 23, A. M.—The official gazette announces that the reconstruction of the Ministry has been effected. It declares that all apprehensions of French intervention may be dismissed, and exhorts the Italian people to sustain their King in the trials through which he is passing.

A Coup D'Etat.

A rumor is current that General Cialdini is planning a *coup d'etat* for the settlement of the Roman question.

Manchester Trials Delayed.

LONDON, October 23.—There is a delay in the trial of Manchester rioters on the ground that the present excited state of public feeling against the Fenians and the popular prejudice which exists against the prisoners in Manchester will interfere with the impartial administration of justice.

New Market Races.

NEW MARKET, Evening, October 23.—The optional stakes were won by Camelia. The sweepstakes of thirty sovereigns each were won by Rowster; the Glasgow stakes by Michael Deborrow; the £50 plate by Python.

Bread Riots.

LONDON, October 23, Evening.—Tumults have occurred among the laborers in Brittany, owing to the want of employment and scarcity of food. Crowds gathered in the towns, clamored for bread, and in some places attempts were made to pillage the bakeries.

Death.

LONDON, October 23.—A dispatch from Bompay announces the death of the Amoor of Cabul.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, October 23.—The steamship Germania sailed yesterday noon for New York.

The steamship Saxonia, from New York, arrived this afternoon.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, October 23.—Consols steady at 94 1-16. For American securities the market closes without advices from New York at the following rates: 5-20s, 69¾; Illinois Central, 78⅛; Erie, 46⅝.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, October 23.—United States bonds 73⅝.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, October 23.—Cotton closed quiet and firm at an advance of 3-16d; middling uplands 8⅝d; Orleans 8⅞d; sales 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Corn closed buoyant; new mixed Western is higher; last sales at 47s 6d. Wheat quiet at 15s 9d for California white, and 14s for red Western. Barley, oats and peas unchanged.

Provisions heavy. Beef declined 5s, quoted at 115s for extra prime mess. Lard 3d lower, closing at 53s 9d. Pork 71s.

Produce—Tallow declined to 45s for American. Spirits petroleum advanced to 1s 3d; refined steady at 1s 5½d.

London markets unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, October 23.—Petroleum declined to 51½ francs for standard white.

NASHVILLE.

Gov. Brownlow Elected U. S. Senator---Explosion of Powder---The Races.

NASHVILLE, October 23.—Gov. Brownlow was elected United States Senator to-day for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1869, by twenty-four majority on the first ballot, over W. B. Stokes, his only opponent.

The board of aldermen propose to put the hook and ladder company and one engine in charge of the negroes.

At Ashland Furnace, Wayne county, a few days ago, three cannisters of powder were exploded in a store by the careless firing of a pistol. Nichols and Hall, clerks, and a boy were badly hurt. The store was torn to pieces and the stock of goods ruined.

There were three races over the Blood Horse Association Course. The first, two mile heats, for all ages, fifty dollars entrance, play or pay, free for all except Muggins, was won by Johnson & Douglas's Duke of Orleans, who walked over. The second race, club purse, $250, mile heats, was won by Turner & Johnson's Chickamauga, beating Viola and Prematora in two heats. Time, 1:49¾, 1:50. Third race, club purse, $200, mile heats, was won by E. T. Craig's Ottawa, beating Conflict, Peytona, Barry and Juda Burton. Time 1:40¼.

The Yellow Fever.

MOBILE, October 23.—Col. Chas. Healey, brother of General Healey, United States Marshal for Alabama, died this morning of yellow fever. There were two fever interments to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, October 23.—There were eighteen yellow fever interments during the twenty-four hours ending this morning.

GALVESTON, October 23.—There were no yellow fever interments to-day. The absentees are slowly returning, but it is yet deemed imprudent. The fever is abating in the interior, for want of material.

MEMPHIS, October 23.—There were nine interments from the yellow fever for the last twenty-four hours, ending at 5 P. M.

Orders from Gen. Canby.

CHARLESTON, October 23.—Gen. Canby has issued an order providing for a session of the registration boards for the final revision of the registration lists, to commence November 5th, and continue five days. Also, an order authorizing post commander to release on bail all persons not subject to the articles of war held in arrest by the military authorities.

Oil Refinery Burned in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 23.—Farnham, Safford & Co.'s oil refinery was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss estimated at $20,000; no insurance. The fire was caused by the proprietors experimenting in oil. Three men were blown out of the building by the explosion, but not injured.

Fire in Allegheny—Barrel Factory Burned—Loss $15,000, and No Insurance—Office Broken Open and Safe Robbed.

Wednesday night about 10 o'clock a fire broke out in the steam barrel factory of Jos. Logan, located at the corner of Darragh street, on the bank of the Allegheny river, in the First ward, Allegheny. The factory was quite an extensive one, and was built partly of frame and partly of brick. As soon as the fire was discovered an alarm was sounded from the nearest signal box, and the Fire Department of Allegheny and several engines from this city, were promptly on the ground. By this time, however, the flames had gained considerable headway, the combustible material in the building causing the flames to spread very rapidly. In a short time the entire building was in flames, and notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, it was entirely destroyed. The cooper shop connected with the barrel factory and belonging to Mr. Logan was saved from the devouring element.

During the progress of the fire the side of the office, which is in a separate building, was torn down and the desks broken open and ransacked. The iron safe in the office was also broken up with axes by some unknown parties who took out everything there was in it, including eleven hundred dollars in mony and the books of the establishment.

A portion of the barrel factory building was used for the manufacture of brush blocks by Raphael Reiter. What stock he had on hand was destroyed. His loss will be about five hundred dollars, on which there is no insurance.

In the barrel factory was a large amount of stock, which was entirely consumed. All the valuable machinery in the building was also destroyed and rendered unfit for use. Mr. Logan's entire loss will amount to about $15,000. The property had been fully insured, but the policy expired on the 10th inst., and was not renewed.

The fire was first discovered under the boiler in the Barrel Factory, and it is supposed that the engineer had not thoroughly extinguished the fire in the furnace before going home, and that the hot cinders from it fell down and communicated with the shavings.

This is the third time this establishment has been destroyed by fire, the first fire occurring about eight years ago. The second fire took place about two years ago, when the entire establishment was destroyed, incurring a loss of sixty-five thousand dollars.

W. H. Talbott, who was one of the Indiana Sinking Fund Commissioners in 1863-4, and a prominent Democrat, deposited $133,000 of the State School Fund in the banking house of H. J. Lyons & Co., in New York. The bank failed, and a suit was brought again Ballard Ricketts, of Jeffersonville, who was a member of the banking firm, for recovery of the money. The defense was that the deposit was a private one, and had been consumed in losses on gold, in speculations by Talbott and some of his associates. The case has just closed, judgment being given against Ricketts for about $90,000.

At Havre, preparations are making for a naval exhibition, which is to be open to all nations. It is to be a salt water fair, where premiums will be awarded to all articles which affect the interest of those who go down to the sea in ships. It will commence June 1, 1868, and continue five months. Big ships, lapstreaks, anchors and the entire catalogue of such articles will be on exhibition. It is to be under the patronage of the Emperor of France and the Prince Napoleon.

In concluding a paper on cotton spinning machinery, read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at Birmingham, Mr. Platt stated that the number of spindles now employed in the cotton manufacture in Great Britain exceeds 36,000,000. The produce of yarn when in regular work is 64,000,000 miles in a day of ten hours, which gives enough to wind four times around the globe every minute.

The Pittsburgh Commercial; Saturday, October 26, 1867.

OCTOBER.

I.—MORNING.

The wasp feeds in the hollow peach;
The thistle-down is blowing, blowing;
The fern is dead, and the morning red
In the eastern cloud is glowing.
The holly oak-staff is broken in two,
And the weed-fires are all flaring;
Time is shaking the sluggish sands,
And the year, the year is waning.

II.—EVENING.

The clouds bank up in sullen heaps,
And the mist is drifting, drifting;
In slanting lines, through the coppery pines,
The peevish rain is sifting.
In the west, upon a golden shore,
Night's blackest waves are breaking;
And in the rain and wind, the leaves
With palsied fear are shaking.

STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

Negro Minstrelsy—Its Origin—"Daddy" Rice—Foster's Melodies.

In the November number of the *Atlantic Monthly* there is an agreeable sketch by our talented townsman, R. P. Nevin, Esq., entitled "Stephen C. Foster and Negro Minstrelsy." The writer commences by referring to the origin of negro delineations on the stage, which were first introduced to the public thirty years ago at the old frame theater on Fifth street, Pittsburgh, the site of the present unoccupied theater, by the once popular T. D. Rice. Mr. Nevin relates how Rice induced a negro porter, with immense mouth, employed at Griffith's Hotel, Wood street, to accompany him to the theater on the night he was to make his first venture in negro delineation; how he prevailed on "Cuff" to disrobe, and invested himself in the cast-off apparel; how he waddled upon the stage, and sung "Jim Crow," and created the wildest enthusiasm, receiving *encore* upon *encore;* how Cuff, who was in a rather nude state behind the flats, became excited on hearing tha a steamer was approaching the wharf, and hurriedly whispered to Rice, "must have my close, Massa Griffif wants me—steamboat's comin,'" and how Rice, intoxicated with success, was deaf to all but the uproarious applause in front of him, until "Cuff," who could stand his suspense no longer, rushed upon the stage in his undress, and seized Mr. Rice and excitedly demanded, "nigga's hat, nigga's coat, nigga's shoes, nigga's things." This is briefly the authentic account of the first introduction of negro minstralsy as a distinct art. Next day, the writer says, Jim Crow, *in one style of delivery or another,* was on everybody's tongue—"Clerks hummed it serving customers at shop counters, artisans thundered it at their toils to the time-beat of sledge and of tilt-hammer, boys whistled it on the streets, ladies warbled it in parlors, and house-maids repeated it to the clink of crockery in the kitchen." Mr. W. C. Peters, afterwards of Cincinnati, was at that time a music-dealer on Market street, Pittsburgh, and, at Rice's request, he published Jim Crow, with a piano-forte accompaniment, the work being executed by John Newton on stone, and was the first specimen of lithography ever produced in Pittsburgh. Jim Crow was repeated nightly at the theater, until the close of the season, and when that was ended, Beale's Long Room, corner Third and Market, was engaged for rehearsals exclusively in the Ethiopian line. Here "Clar de Kitchen," "Lucy Long," "Sich a Gittin up Stairs," and so on, were produced.

Mr. Nevin then refers to the organization of minstrel bands, one of the earliest of which was that under the leadership of Nelson Kneass, and known as the "Sable Harmonists." This company disbanded in this city in 1845, when Mr. Joseph Murphy, a principal member, now business manager of the Arch street theater, Philadelphia, determined to resume the business he laid aside on going upon the stage.

A certain Mr. Andrews, dealer in confections, cakes and ices, being stirred by a spirit of enterprise, rented, in the year 1845, a second floor hall on Wood street, Pittsburgh, supplied it with seats and small tables, advertised largely, employed cheap attractions—living statues, songs, dances, etc., erected a stage, hired a piano, and upon the dissolution of his band, engaged the services of Nelson Kneass as musician and manager. Admittance was free, the ten-cent ticket required at the door being received at its cost value within, towards the payment of whatever might be called for at the tables. To keep alive the interests of the enterprise, premiums were offered, from time to time, of a bracelet for the best conundrum, a ring with a ruby setting for the best comic song, and a golden chain for the best sentimental song. The most and perhaps only really valuable reward—a genuine and very pretty silver cup, exhibited night after night, beforehand—was promised to the author of the best original song, to be presented before a certain date, and to be decided upon by a committee designated for the purpose by the audience at that time.

Quite a large array of competitetors entered the list: but the contest would be hardly worthy of mention, save it was the occasion of the first appearance of him who was to prove the reformer of his art, and to a sketch of whose career the foregoing is chiefly preliminary.

Stephen Collins Foster was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of July, 1826. He was the youngest child of his father, Wm. B. Foster—originally a merchant of Pittsburgh, and afterwards Mayor of his native city, member of the State Legislature, and a Federal officer under President Buchanan, with whom he was closely connected by marriage. The evidences of a musical capacity of no common order were apparent in Stephen at an early period. Going into a shop one day, when about seven years old, he picked up a flageolet, the first he had ever seen, and comprehending, after an experiment or two, the order of the scale on the instrument, was able in a few minutes, uninstructed, to play any of the simple tunes within the octave with which he was acquainted. A Thespian society, composed of boys in their teens, was organized in Allegheny, into which Stephen, although but in his ninth year, was admitted, and of which he became the leading attraction.

At thirteen years of ago, he made his first attempt at composition, producing for a public occasion at the seminary in Athens, Ohio, where he was a student at the time, the "Tioga Waltz," which, although quite pretty affair, he never thought worthy of preservation. In the same year, shortly afterwards, he composed music to the song, commencing, "Sadly to mine heart appealing," now embraced in the list of his publications, but not brought out until many years later.

Stephen was a boy of delicate constitution, not addicted to the active sports or any of the more vigorous habits of boys of his age. His only companions were a few intimate friends, and, thus secluded, his character naturally took a sensitive, meditative cast, and his growing direlish for severer tasks was confirmed. As has been intimated, he entered as a pupil at Athens; but as the course of instruction in that institution was not in harmony with his tastes, he soon withdrew, applying himself afterwards to the study of the French and German languages (a ready fluency in both of which he finally acquired,) and especially to the art dearer than all other studies. A recluse, owning and soliciting no guidance but that of his text book, in the quiet of the woods, or if that were inaccessible, the retirement of his chamber, he devoted himself to this art.

At the age of sixteen he composed and published the song, "Open thy Lattice, Love," which was admired, but did not meet with extraordinary success. In the year following he went to Cincinnati, entering the counting room of his brother, and discharged the duties of his place with faithfulness and ability. His spare hours were still devoted, however, to his favorite pursuit, although his productions were chiefly preserved in manuscript, and kept for the private entertainment of his friends. He continued with his brother nearly three years.

At the time Mr. Andrews, of Pittsburgh, offered a silver cup for the best original negro song, Mr. Morrison Foster sent to his brother Stephen, a copy of the advertisement announcing the fact, urging him to become a competitor for the prize. These saloon entertainments occupied a neutral ground, upon which eschewers of theatrical delights could meet with the abetters of play-house amusements,—a consideration of ruling importance in Pittsburgh, where so many of the sterling population carry with them to this day, by legitimate inheritance, the staunch old Cameronian fidelity to Presbyterian creed and practice. Morrison, believing that these concerts would afford an excellent opportunity for the genius of his brother to appeal to the public, persisted in urging him to compete for the prize, until Stephen, who at first expressed his dislike to appear under such circumstances, finally yielded, and in due time forwarded a melody entitled, "Way down South, whar de Corn Grows." The eventful night came: the various pieces in competition were rendered to the audience by Nelson Kneass to his own accompaniment on the piano. The audience expressed by their applause a decided preference for Stephen's melody; but the Committee appointed to sit in judgment decided in favor of some one else, himself and his song never heard of afterwards, and the author of "Way down South" forfeited the cup. But Mr. Kneass appreciated the merit of the composition, and promptly, next morning, made application at the proper office for a copy-right in his own name as author, when Mr. Morrison Foster, happening in at the moment, interposed, and frustrated the discreditable intention.

This experiment of Foster's, if it fell short of the expectation of his friends, served, notwithstanding, a profitable purpose, for it led him to a critical investigation of the school of music to which it belonged. This school had been—was yet—unquestionably popular. To what, then, was it indebted for its captivating points? It was to its truth to Nature in her simplest and most childlike mood.

Settled as to theory, Foster applied himself to the task of its exemplification. Two attempts were made while he yet remained in Cincinnati, the pencil drafts of which, however, were laid aside for the time being in his portfolio. His shrinking nature held timidly back at the thought of a venture before the public, and so the case stood until he reappeared in Pittsburgh.

Referring to the political singing clubs of 1844, and the continuance in existence of some after the campaign ended, the sketch continues:

"Among other organizations that thus lingered on was one, composed of half a dozen young men, since grown into graver habits, with Foster—home again, and linked once more in the circle of his intimates—at its head. The negro airs were still the favorites; but the collection, and frequent repetition, at length began to grow stale. One night, at a revival measure of the club, and as an opportunity for himself, Foster hinted that, with their permission, he would offer for trial an effort of his own. Accordingly he went to work; and at their next meeting laid before them a song entitled, 'Louisiana Belle.' The piece elicited unanimous applause. Its success in the club-room opened to it a wider field, each member acting as an agent of dissemination outside, so that in the course of a few nights the song was sung in almost every parlor in Pittsburgh. Foster then brought to light his portfolio specimens, since universally known as "Uncle Ned," and "O Susanna!" The favor with which these latter were received surpassed even that rewarding the "Louisiana Belle." Although limited to the one slow process of communication,—from mouth to ear,—their fame spread far and wide, until from the drawing rooms of Cincinnati they were introduced into its concert halls, and there became known to Mr. W. C. Peters, who at once addressed letters requesting copies for publication. These were cheerfully furnished by the author. He did not look for remuneration. For "Uncle Ned," which first appeared (in 1847), he received none; "O Susanna!" soon followed, and "imagine my delight," he writes, "in receiving one hundred dollars in cash! Though this song was not successful," he continues, "yet the two fifty dollar bills I received for it had the effect of starting me on my present vocation of song writer." In pursuance of this decision, he entered into arrangements with new publishers, chiefly with Firth, Pond & Co., of New York, set himself to work, and began to pour out his productions with astonishing rapidity.

Out of *the list,* embracing about one hundred and fifty of his songs, the most flatteringly received among his negro melodies were those already enumerated, followed by "Nelly was a Lady," in 1849; "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Camptown Races," in 1850; "Old Folks at Home," in 1851; "Massa's in the Cold Ground," in 1852; "O, Boys Carry Me 'Long," in 1853; "Hard Times Come Again no More," in 1854; "Way Down South," and "O, Lemuel," in 1858; "Old Black Joe," in 1860; and (noticeable only as his last in his line) "Don't bet your Money on the Shanghai," in 1861.

In all these compositions Foster adheres scrupulously to his theory adopted at the outset. His verses are distinguished by a *naivete* characteristic and appropriate, but consistent at the same time with common sense. Enough of the negro dialect is retained to preserve distinction, but not to offend. The sentiment is given in plain phrase and under homely illustration; but it is a sentiment nevertheless. The melodies are of twin birth literally with the verses, for Foster thought in tune as he traced in rhyme, and traced in rhyme as he thought in tune. Of easy modulation, severely simple in their structure, his airs have yet the graceful proportions, animated with the fervor, unostentatious, but all-subduing, of certain of the old hymns (not the chorals) derived from our fathers of a hundred years ago.

That he had struck upon the true way to the common heart, the success attending his efforts surely demonstrate. His songs had an unparalleled circulation. The commission accruing to the author on the sales of "Old Folks" alone amounted to fifteen thousand dollars. For permission to have his name printed on its title-page, as an advertising scheme, Mr. Christy paid five hundred dollars. Applications were unceasing from the various publishers of the country for some share, at least, of his patronage, and upon terms that might have seduced almost any any one else; but the publishers with whom he originally engaged had won his esteem, and Foster adhered to them faithfully. Artists of the highest distinction favored him with their friendship; and Herz, Sivori, Ole Bull, Thalberg, were alike ready to approve his genius, and to testify that approval in the choice of his melodies as themes about which to weave their witcheries of embellishment. Complimentary letters from men of literary note poured in upon him; among others, one full of generous encouragement from Washington Irving, dearly prized and carefully treasured to the day of Foster's death. Similar missives reached him from across the seas—from strangers and from travelers in lands far remote; and he learned that, while "O Susanna!" was the familiar song of the cottager of the Clyde, "Uncle Ned" was known to the dweller in tents among the Pyramids.

Of his sentimental songs, "Ah, may the Red Rose live alway!" "Maggie by my side," "Jennie with the Light Brown Hair," "Willie, we have missed you," "I see her still in my Dreams" "Wilt thou be gone, Love" (a duett, the words adapted from a well known scene in Romeo and Juliet), and "Come where my Love Lies Dreaming" (quartet), are among the leading favorites. "I see her still in my Dreams" appeared in 1861, shortly after the death of his mother, and is a tribute to the memory of her to whom he was devotedly attached. The verses to most of these airs—to all the successful ones—were of his own composition. Indeed, he could seldom satisfy himself in his "settings" of the stanzas of others. If the metrical and symmetrical features of the lines in hand chanced to disagree with his conception of the motion and proportion befitting in a musical interpretation; if the sentiment were one that failed, whether from lack of appreciation or sympathy on his part, to command absolute approval; or if the terms employed were not of a precise thread and tension—if they were wanting, however minutely, in *vibratory* qualities—of commensurate extent would be the failure attending the translation.

The last three years of his life Mr. Foster passed in New York. During all that time, his efforts, with perhaps one exception, were limited to the production of songs of a pensive character. The loss of his mother seems to have left an ineffaceable impression of melancholy upon his mind, and inspired such songs as "I Dream of my Mother," "I'll be Home To-morrow," "Leave Me with my Mother," and "Bury me in the Morning." He died, after a brief illness, on the 13th of January, 1864. His remains reached Pittsburgh on the 20th, and were conveyed to Trinity Church, where on the day following, in the presence of a large assembly, appropriate and impressive ceremonies took place, and choral services being sustained by a company of his former friends and associates. His body was then carried to the Allegheny Cemetery, and to the music of "Old Folks at Home," finally committed to the grave.

PERSONAL.

—A statement is going the rounds of the press that Captain Robt. T. Lincoln, son of the late President Lincoln, had recently been admitted to the Chicago bar. The fact is, that young Lincoln was admitted to the bar more than a year since, and is now master of a handsome practice. He was, about two weeks since, admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, a position rarely reached by one so young, he being scarcely twenty-five. In this connection it may not be improper to say, in order to correct many impressions in regard to Captain Lincoln, that he is one of the most promising young men in the West. He is an intelligent, industrious, quiet, unassuming, courteous gentleman, and enjoys in an eminent degree the personal esteem of the people of Chicago. Resembling his honored father in the modesty of his demeanor, simplicity of his character, generosity of his heart and strict integrity of his principles, it is impossible not to respect and honor him. The conduct of his mother is as deep a mystery to him as to all of her friends, and the only theory he can suggest in her defense is that she is insane.

—Pawnbroker Brady, with commendable taste, has decided that the subscriptions in aid of Mrs. Lincoln shall not be copied for publication. He says that proceeding is calculated only to gratify an idle curiosity and to wound Mrs. Lincoln's feelings. Persons who desire to make contributions are invited into a little back room, where they may lay down their offerings and sign their names without being subjected either to public gaze or the impertinence of the press gang. We hear, however, of one ingenious reporter acting the part of a sympathizing contributor to the extent of a few cents, merely to get a look at the book "for business purposes."

—It was Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, who presented Mrs. Lincoln $10,000 in cash, his individual donation, and it is known that other considerable sums were given her—all immediately following the death of Mr. Lincoln.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

The *Economist* says that the market continues dull, being in full sympathy with the dry goods market; but the best informed and most sagacious men, both manufacturers and dealers, both in goods and wool are looking for a reaction. Perhaps there never was a time when there was such a small stock of goods between the consumer and manufacturer, and rarely has there been a time when the people generally were so barely supplied with wearing apparel as at present. The retail dealers have been trying to work off their old stocks at old prices and have blocked the wheels of trade; this, however, cannot last much longer, as many, having closed out their old stocks, are now selling new goods at very reduced prices. This will compel others to close out their old stocks at low prices, and will create a demand; for just so soon as the consumers find that prices are at the bottom they will be free purchasers.

It is also generally conceded that the amount of goods, take the whole country through, is small; trade was never healthier; it is like a man that has been sick, cleared from everything like disease, but weak; he must first totter along, then walk and then run, jump or walk, at his pleasure.

Business prospects are much better than they were a year ago, and particularly that of woolens; they are being sold at very low prices, and the wool is sold at about 10c ₱ lb less than a year ago; this will make 15c ₱ yard difference in the cost; labor, too, is less than it was a year ago. There has been in some mills a regular reduction; but have made changes and other alterations in a manner which has reduced the cost of production to a considerable extent. There is, too, at the present time more machinery in operation than there was a year ago, and in the hands of manufacturers there is much less wool than a year ago: some factories have a good stock on hand, but few have enough to carry them beyond the first of February. Foreign wool is going out of the country, and if the price of wool goes much lower, it will pay to send it to England. Scoured Mestizas and Capes are worth in England from 56c to 65c, gold, or from 82c to 94c, our currency; while our domestic fleece is selling here at as low figures, which would not waste near as much in working as either Mestiza or Cape, excepting the very best, and would work for many purposes much better. We do not think there is any occasion for wool to be sold lower than it has been, and we are satisfied that wool has been in some cases sold so low that a better price might have been realized had it been sent to Europe.

It would be something remarkably strange if, in the very face of this remarkably high tariff, wool should be sent to England and the goods brought back and sold in our markets. It would not be at all strange if it should be found after all that the amount of wool in the country is much smaller than many suppose. The amount of foreign wool is very small; and the amount of domestic wool produced will be found far from sufficient to carry us through till next shearing without the aid of foreign wool. It is much more probable that factories will stop this winter for want of stock than for want of demand for goods. Although trade has been drooping the past fort-night, and people have been somewhat alarmed and have dropped prices; yet, we are free to confess, we have seen no cause for it only in groundless fear.

A good deal of attention is being paid to fine wool, but in a very quiet manner for fear of exciting the market; manufacturers are very conservative, and rather given to jockeying at the present day; we do not mean they are much given to fast horses or horse trades; but it makes little difference how low a price is asked for wool, they always offer one still lower, and what is rather remarkable they generally get the wool. But there has been other causes than supply and demand which have tended to bring down the price of wool; the necessities of dealers—they tried to carry so much more wool than their capital would allow, and manufacturers knew that the garrison would have to capitulate from sheer starvation if they only kept out of the market; and they did so; and dealers were after them begging for an offer—and they, understanding the case made offers accordingly and got the wool. Coarse and medium wools are scarce; fine wools are also scarce. There is the greatest supply of X wool, but as two-thirds of the machinery of the country are on this grade, a large supply is actually necessary. The time of the year has not yet arrived for either a large stock of pulled wool to be on the market or for a large demand. Domestic combing is getting very scarce, and there is comparatively but little Canada in the market.

The sales are about 200,000 lbs, ranging from 40@57½c for coarse heavy XX, including 30,000 lbs Fleece at 47@47c; 20,000 lbs Michigan, 45c; 20,000 lbs finer grades, 50, 55@54c; 50,000 lbs Ohio, on private terms; 21,000 lbs Western, XX and above, on private terms; 30,000 lbs Western, 42c; 10,000 lbs Ohio, 47c; 25,000 lbs California, 25@30c; 35 bales Cape, 43½c; 8,000 lbs Combing, 57c; 1,000 lbs XX Ohio, 57½c; 38 bags pulled, private terms; 30,000 lbs Low Texas 22½@23c, with choice lots at 28c; 40,000 lbs Texas, 23@27c. Foreign wools are very quiet.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1867.

The "Liability of the Government for the Counterfeit 7-30 Notes" forms the subject of a well-written article in the last number of the New York *Financial Chronicle.* It is of special interest to banks and bankers at the present time:

We hope the Government will not deem it advisable to endeavor to compel bankers and others to return the 5-20 bonds issued to them in conversion of counterfeit 7-30 notes. It is not easy to perceive what principle of law would support such a proceeding. It would seem only consonant to reason and common sense that if a forged note is presented to the pretended maker for payment by an innocent purchaser, and the former, through carelessness, pays it, the loss should fall on him who, of all men, should be able to decide respecting the genuineness of the paper. In such a case it is easy to see that the person whose name is forged, by paying the note affirms its validity. The law does not allow him, after payment to such innocent holder for value, to claim a return of the money. The rule may result in hardship to him, but it would work great wrong were it otherwise. To allow a man to demand a return of the money paid to his own forged note, after the receiver of the money has, perhaps, entirely lost sight of the person from whom he purchased the note, would be unreasonable, and result in much injustice.

Indeed, the law goes farther than this, for it is well settled that if the drawee of a forged draft, being the agent of the pretended drawer, pay such draft to a holder who has no knowledge of the fraud, he cannot demand a return of the money, as he is presumed to know the signature of his correspondent. As long ago as 1762, when an action was brought by the drawee of a forged draft to recover the money which he had paid on it, neither party having knowledge of the forgery, Lord Mansfield decided that the action could not be maintained, and said, "It was incumbent upon the plaintiff to be satisfied that the bill drawn upon him was in the drawer's hand before he accepted or paid it, but was not incumbent upon the defendant to inquire into it. If there was any fault or negligence in any one, it certainly was in the plaintiff and not in the defendant," (Price vs. Neal, 3 Burrows' Reports, 1,354,) and that eminent jurist, Judge Bronson, in rendering the decision of the Court of Appeals in our State, in the case of Goddard and St. John against the Merchants' Bank (4 Comstock's Reports, 147,) only affirms the well settled law, when he says: "The drawee of a bill is held bound to know the handwriting of his correspondent, the drawer, and if he accepts or pays a bill in the hands of a *bona fide* holder, for value, he is concluded by the act, although the bill turns out to be a forgery. If he has accepted he must pay, and if he has paid he cannot recover the money back. The reception is fully established." To the same effect is the case of the Bank of Commerce against the Union Bank, (3 Comstock, 230.)

Now, it seems to us, that in the matter under consideration, law and justice are strongly on the side of the bankers. The 7-30 notes are Government promises to pay—they are simply promissory notes. The holders at maturity have the option of demanding of the United States either currency or 5-20 bonds. They have exercised this option, and the Government has paid its notes by the issue of bonds. The notes are, therefore, discharged, and the law will not allow the payer of forged paper, purporting to bear his signature, to recover the amount paid from an innocent party. The 7-30 notes are just as truly as if they had been redeemed in currency. If they were not originally genuine, payment has made them so, as far as the Government is concerned.

Other considerations tend to confirm this view of the matter. Prominent among these is the lapse of time. The notes were converted weeks ago. The bankers have closed up their transactions. They have settled accounts with their principals, the owners of the notes, and delivered the bonds to them. Suddenly they are startled by the announcement that the notes are forged, and that it is purposed to hold them responsible. It seems to us that they may with reason answer that it is now too late; that the time of their responsibility, if they ever were responsible at all, has passed by—that if they had been notified immediately, the loss would have fallen on the original owners, and not on them. If the delay has been caused by official routine and the necessity of examining the notes carefully in their order, payment should not have been made until this examination was finished, and every test of genuineness applied.

Indeed the point of agency is a very important one, although the bankers did not, in each individual case, declare to the department the names of the persons for whom they were acting, it was still well-known, from the nature of their business, that they were not personally the owners of the million of notes which they presented for conversion. It would seem reasonable that they should be allowed to set up their representative character in justification of a refusal to return the 5-20 bonds.

Again, suppose it should be made to appear that these counterfeits are mere duplicates, issued by some persons employed in the Treasury.

"It is a general doctrine," says Judge Story, in his Treatise on Agency, "that a principal is liable to third person, in a civil suit for the frauds, deceits, concealments, misrepresentations, torts, negligents, and other malfeasances or misfeasances and omissions of duty of his agent in the course of his employment, although the principal did not authorize, or justify, or participate in, or indeed know, of such misconduct, or even if he forbade the acts or disapproved of them," etc. Now, if the facts respecting these notes are as we understand them to be, they seem to furnish a case which a jury would be likely to consider a defense to the claim. The counterfeit notes have only been discovered by duplicate numbers, and the discovery has not been made until weeks after the conversion. The forged plates are most wonderful productions. The counterfeits resemble the original so closely that they escaped detection. All the minute and delicate workmanship, which was supposed to be the safeguard of Government obligations, is minutely and most carefully re-produced. Moreover, the peculiar paper, manufactured expressly for Government securities, is identical with the paper of those notes.

Besides all this, it is said they are printed from different plates, so that two plates must have been counterfeited. But the red stamp, we are told, is different, and does not agree in several particulars with the red stamp used on the genuine note, and yet it is the same in every respect, if we are not greatly in error, with the stamp used for the legal tender notes. Now it is not inconceivable that, in counterfeiting the 7-30 stamp, the workmen should have so altered it in minute particulars as exactly to reproduce the greenback stamp? Moreover, this discrepancy would, perhaps, render it impossible that photographs had been made use of. If, then, all these and other circumstances are brought strongly before a jury, would they not be justified in finding that the notes were issued through the fraud of some of the Treasury employees, and would not the Court hold that the Government must bear the loss resulting from the fraud of its agents in the regular course of their agency?

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 24, 1867.

BUSINESS.—The market, since our last, has undergone no particular change. So far as relates to prices we have but few changes to notice, and they will be recorded below. Dispatches were received from the following points: Petroleum Center—Sales at $2 80@3 00 ₱ bbl. Oil City—$3 25@3 40 ₱ bbl. The Eastern market was quoted as follows: New York, standard white 34½c; crude 20½c ₱ gallon. Philadelphia—Sales of standard white at 35c; crude 21c. In our own market we note sales as follows: 6,000 bbls bulk, on spot, 13c; sales 1,000 bbls do at 13½c; sales 1,500 bbls do at 13½c, and 5,000 bbls do, sellers' option, November, at 11½c ₱ gallon.

REFINED OIL.—The market was firm with a good demand. Sales of 500 bbls standard white, November delivery, at 36c; sales of 2,000 bbls, December, January, February and March, at 33c; sales 500 bbls do, November, 35c; sales of 500 bbls, November 1st to 15th, 35c, and 3,000 bbls do, for November delivery, the terms were not made public.

BOSTON.

The *Bulletin* reports the market for petroleum more quiet and a shade easier, especially for bonded lots. With a material advance in outward freights, and a slight decline in the European markets, the shipping demand has been temporarily checked, both here and at other Atlantic ports.

There is a steady demand for the duty paid article, and the trade are taking fair, though not very large stocks. But few sales are now being made for forward delivery, as the future has few elements that are not well understood, and the time has arrived for supplies to go into actual consumption.

Crude oil is in good demand and firm at previous rates. The article is wanted both for export and manufacture, and taken at shipping points about as fast as received from the wells.

We quote crude petroleum firm at 18@19c ₱ gal. in bulk, and nominally 22@23c in barrels. Refined oil is more quiet, with sales at 32@35c ₱ gal. for bonded lots, and 45@48c in cans and cases for shipment to southern latitudes. Free do is in fair demand at 50@54c ₱ gallon for western and Boston, and 55c for Downer's kerosene. Naptha is selling at a range of 18@30c ₱ gallon, as to gravity. Residuum is nominal at $2 75@4 25 ₱ bbl.

HOPS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 21, 1867.

The hop market continues firm and steady. Since our last report the demand for consumption has increased considerably, owing to the purchase of the Lager Beer Brewers, who have just commenced buying their stock. We quote prices as at our last report, ranging from 65@70c per lb, for new choice to fancy.

The past week's business is reported by Mr. Emmet Wells, of New York city, as follows:

"We have to report a dull and drooping market. The stringency in the money market has tended to check operations, and dealers and speculators who have been paying extravagant cash prices for Wisconsin hops are very reluctant to sell to brewers on four or six months' credit, particularly to those whose paper they find it difficult to negotiate. Prices certainly are not as firm as last week, but as we hear of no concessions on the part of holders we continue our quotations without change. With a continuance of the present stagnation in the trade, however, a decline in prices is inevitable. In any event, should a decline take place, it will be more the result of a tight money market than anything else, as holders will not be apt to submit to any material concession unless forced to do so by the necessities of their pecuniary position. Exports for the week, to London, 10 bales; to Canada, 2 bales.

Messrs. Elkins & Studdard, of Philadelphia, in their circular state that the proportion of inferior hops in New York State has induced those having good qualities to hold at higher figures than they can realize in the present condition of our markets. Hops from Wisconsin are now arriving. There will not be as large a crop as we at first estimated, and the quality will be prime, except so far as the inexperience of growers and their want of facilities for picking and curing may have reduced the grade. The receipts are not yet sufficient to allow of any accumulation of stock, and we quote a steady demand at the following rates:

New York State, low and medium grades, new... 40@55c
Prime to choice qual., new... 58@70c
Wisconsin, prime to choice qualities, new... 60@70c
Old Hops... 10@30c

FOREIGN MARKET.

London advices down to October 5th report that market dull and depressed, with scarcely any demand for their own hops. Prices were steadily declining, and showed a decline of 40s ₱ cwt from the commencement of the season. The majority of English growers had withdrawn their hops from sale, and consumers were gradually supplying their wants with foreign descriptions, freely obtaining at 30s ₱ cwt lower than their own growth. The Continental markets, with the exception of Bavaria, are reported on the decline. Fine Belgians were offered at £5 10s; German and French (fine) £6 6s, and fine Bavarians £7@£7 10s. The quantity on offer was very large.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Offerings continue light, but prices for the quality of the breaks are about the same as have ruled for several weeks past. The sales on Saturday last at three of the auction warehouses amounted to 37 hhds, with rejection of bids on 4 hhds. Prices were as follows, viz: 1 hhd at $23 25; 1 at $22; 5 at $13 00@19 75; 3 at $12 00@12 50; 4 at $11 00@11 75; 2 at $10 50; 2 at $9 60@9 95; 3 at $8 10@8 85; 2 at $7 00@7 80; 6 at $6 00@6 80; 6 at $5 00@5 90; 2 at $4 00@4 65.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 23, 1867.

Our general markets continue quiet and prices unchanged. Trade rules dull in every branch of business. For the best brands of flour prices are firm, but medium and common grades of spring wheat flour are lower and the trade is well supplied at present, taking into consideration the falling off in the demand. Provisions are quiet, and groceries remain at the same figures noted a week ago.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce per river and rail, since our last, were as follows: Flour 1,380 bbls; apples 1,548 bbls; cheese 153 bxs; corn 2,109 sacks; wheat 186 sacks; barley 606 sacks; rye 712 sacks, and oats 921 sacks.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts large but prices have not changed materially, varying from $2 50@3 ₱ barrel, as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts are fair. Cultivated vary from $13 50@15 ₱ barrel as to quality.

GRAPES—Sales by the box were made at 8c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—We quote choice Peachblow Potatoes held at $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel. Sales of Jersey Sweets were made at $4@4 50 ₱ barrel, as to quality.

ONIONS—Sales of choice onions reported at $4@4 50 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Sales were made at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bush.

BUTTER—Choice butter scarce and in demand at 37c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is poorly supplied and prices unchanged. We quote at 25@27c ₱ doz.

CHEESE—Trade moderate at 18c ₱ lb for Goshen; 16c for Factory, and 15@16c ₱ lb for Hamburg.

BACON—Trade moderate at 24c for S C hams; plain hams at 17½c and plain canvassed hams at 19c, and sides at 16½c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—We quote at $23 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote lard at 14½@15c ₱ lb. Sales of country lard were made at 11c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 12@1 15, and No. 2 at 90@95c ₱ lb.

ASHES—We note sales of pearls at 13c ₱ lb; refined at 9½c ₱ lb, and soda ash at 5c ₱ lb.

HAY—Receipts moderate. From country wagons we note sales of timothy at $15@20 ₱ ton, as to quality.

SEED—Clover seed is in only moderate receipt and not much called for. We quote at $9 50 ₱ bushel. The same remarks apply to timothy seed, which is quoted at $2 75 ₱ bushel.

OATS—We quote oats by the car load at 64@65c ₱ bushel. From store we quote at 68@70c ₱ bushel. Sales from country wagons were made at 65c ₱ bush.

CORN—Very little doing in corn. Receipts and stocks light. Sales by the car load were made at $1 28 ₱ bushel.

BARLEY—We quote Barley by the car load at $1 35 ₱ bushel.

RYE—Sales reported from store at $1 48 ₱ bushel.

WHEAT—The receipts of wheat are extremely small. Red winter is in demand at the mills at $2 50@2 55 ₱ bushel, and white Wheat at $2 60@2 65 ₱ bushel. Outside of the mills, there is nothing doing in wheat.

FLOUR—Market quiet and without much change in prices. Medium and common brands of spring wheat flour are lower, but choice No. 1 brands like Crossett's, Sears's best, Farina, etc., bring good prices, viz: from $10 75@11 00 ₱ bbl. We quote Jenkins's Lilly Mills at $11 25; Jenkins's Eureka at $11 75@12 00, and choice brands of winter wheat at $12 00@12 50 ₱ bbl. The following are the Pearl Mill prices for choice flour:

	—Barrels.— Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale. ₱ 100 lbs.	—Sacks.— ₱ 100 lbs.	Retail. ₱ 50 lbs.
Ex. Family, Lacock	$12 30	$12 80	$6 00	$6 30	$3 15
Dbl. Ex. F.					
Pearl Mill	13 10	13 60	6 40	6 70	3 35
Graham	12 30	12 80	6 00	6 30	3 15
Rye Flour	8 50	9 00			

FEED—The following are the Pearl Mill Prices:

	Wholesale Per 100 lbs.	Retail Per 100 lbs.
Bran	$1 40	$1 50
Shipstuffs	1 55	1 70
Middlings	2 20	2 40
Screenings	1 50	....
Sweepings	2 00	....

The following are the Washington street mill prices: Corn meal, ₱ bushel $1 35; chop corn and oats, ₱ hundred, $2 60; chop corn, ₱ hundred, $2 60, and corn bran, ₱ hundred, $1 50.

Groceries.

A fair trade doing in this line, with a stiff market for sugars. The Eastern market is quite excited on sugars on account of a heavy reduction in the stock, and consequently high prices are asked and obtained. We expect to see an advance on present prices. New Carolina rice will be coming in soon and prices will rule lower—say 12c for prime.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 38c; Laguayra, 27@28c; Rio, choice 28c; prime, 27c; good, 25@26c; roasting, 24c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 14@15c; Cuba, 13@14c; Sugar House, 11½@12½c; Granulated, 18c; Powdered, 18c; Crushed, 18c; A Coffee, 17c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16¼c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, ———; Porto Rico, 75@85c; Cuba, 60@70c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 00; other choice brands, $1 00@1 05; fair to good, 60@85c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 13c; Rangoon, 10½@11c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; common 25@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $24; No. 1 Bay, do, $23; No. 2 Bay, do, $18; No. 3 large do, $12 50; Lake Herring, $8 75; White Fish, $8 75.

SODA—English Bicarb 10c.

SPICES—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 75c.

SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's Olive, 11c; Babbett's, 12c; Oakley's, 11½c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $6 50@8 50.

LARD OIL—Proctor & Gamble extra No. 1 Lard Oil $1 10.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 28c for full weight.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 45c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—12c.

DROP SHOT—13c.

Cincinnati Provision Circular.

From the circular of George W. Phillips, Jr., provision and produce broker, dated October 18th, we learn that the Cincinnati market for provisions, during the week past, has been dull, and slight concessions were made in order to effect sales. There is but little selling, except the odds and ends. Holders still feel confident in better prices soon. The great stringency in the money market all over the country, together with an almost dry river which retards Southern shipments, and a sick country from St. Louis to New Orleans, has much to do with the dull condition of the market. Stocks are undoubtedly light at all points, and the new packing will prove three-fourths spoiled; so as yet we have no addition to the old stock, while the consumptive orders are gradually reducing it. The market closes quiet to-day, though there was an evidently better feeling in most articles.

Hogs continue to arrive in moderate quantities, but the weather being warm—thermometer about 80—none but butchers are slaughtering. Prices have declined to 5½@7c gross, for ordinary to choice. There are over 4,000 hogs in the pens now waiting good weather to be killed.

Green Meats—For first good weather would sell at 8c, 12@15c for shoulders, sides and hams, though buyers are trying to force these prices down.

Mess Pork—Has had a declining tendency all the week until to-day, when the feeling was better, under advices from other cities, but it could not be sold at over $22 at the close, though not freely offered.

Lard—Has also declined, but has been in good demand at the decline, with large sales for export during the week at 13c. Keg is very dull and would not bring over 13c.

Bulk Meats—Sides exhausted, shoulders nearly so; the latter held at 13c, loose.

Bacon—Quiet at 14c, 17½@18½c, packed, for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides, though not freely offered at less than ½c over these figures. Hams about done, useless to quote them. New ice cured can be had at 23c, canvassed and packed.

Plate Beef—Dull at $20@21.

Dried Beef—Dull at 17c.

Exports of the week were 1,128 barrels and 1,041 kegs lard; 521 hhds, 207 tierces and 81 boxes bulk and bacon; 564 barrels pork and 45,400 lbs loose meats.

Imports—641 barrels and 10 kegs lard, and 4,181 lbs loose meats.

Freights—Rates east firm at 85c, 80, 75@70c, all rail to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; or, 5c less rail and water.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO.

There is an utter absence of life in the provision market. The *Tribune,* of Wednesday, says that mess pork was offered at $22 50 for standard, though favorite brands were held at prices a trifle higher. There was no demand, however, and the market was entirely neglected. Nothing doing in bulk meats. Lard was held at 13½c, with no buyers over 13c. We hear of a contract for 1,000 live hogs, to average 250 lbs gross for December delivery, at 6½c, live weight.

The stock of lard in this city on the 12th inst., as made up by Messrs Underwood & Co., was 11,972 tcs; against 22,341 tcs on September 12.

CINCINNATI.

The *Commercial,* of Thursday, reports the provision market nearly lifeless. Mess pork is dull, though not freely offered, at $22. Lard is merely easily held at 13c.

Bacon shoulders are not quotable at better than 14c. Clear rib sides are to be had at 17½c, and clear at 18½c, though not pressed at these figures. The weather makes impracticable any present business in green meats, and no sales were reported for the future.

The total shipment of provisions from the United States for the fortnight ending on dates nearest to the 9th inst., since January 1, and up to the same date last year, were as follows:

	For the fortnight.	Since Jan. 1.	Up to same date last year.
Beef, tcs	1,524	39,990	33,058
Beef, bbls	378	17,769	30,107
Pork, tcs	....	64	16
Pork, bbls	3,536	71,406	100,798
Bacon, &c, lbs	737,800	26,643,409	37,561,700
Lard, lbs	3,349,709	47,377,700	21,418,700

Coffee at New York.

There is a little more doing for Rio, but the market, we learn from the *Commercial List,* has continued heavy, and on some grades we note a further reduction of one quarter of a cent ₱ lb. There has been a decline within the week of ½@¾c in gold. Good and prime qualities are still most in request and best supported, but the poorer sorts are neglected and nominal. The sales are 2,824 bags, per Medora, part at 12 cents; 4,180 do per Kleonky, before arrival, 10½c, gold, in bond; 2,710 do per Union, 222 do, per steamer North America, 172 do, per Tamrico, 210 do per Star of Devon, 500 do per Eclipse, 1,500 do per Petrel, and 190 do per steamer South America, on private terms; and in Baltimore, 1,844 per Boadicea, 11½@13c gold, in bond. (The report of the sale of 3,000 bags to arrive per Winifred, at Baltimore, was premature.) The demand for East and West India descriptions continues light, and we have only to notice 212 bags Laguayra, on terms we do not learn. 775 bags St. Domingo, afloat, are to be shipped to Europe. The stock of Rio and Santos in the United States, at latest dates, was, at this port 68,349 bags, at Baltimore 19,700, at Philadelphia 5,000, at Savannah 3,000, at New Orleans 8,711, and at Galveston 5,400—total 110,160 bags.

Flour and Grain in Chicago.

The market for grain and flour opened dull and heavy, says the Chicago *Republican* of Saturday, values generally taking a strong downward turn, and at one time it seemed as though a panic would ensue, the feeling was generally one lacking confidence in the stability of prices, and with a strong belief manifested that a further large reduction would ensue in some commodities, there was a general disposition to realize after the early advices of the state of the domestic markets elsewhere had been received.

The flour market was very dull, and buyers and sellers were apart in their views. Owing to the decline and depressed condition of the wheat market the range of flour opened 15@25c lower, and it sales had been forced it was believed that a larger decline would have to be submitted to. The sales were not large, including in the aggregate about 2,500 bbls, at the range of $12 80@13 25 for white winter extras; $10 60 for red winter extras; $8 45@9 87½ for spring extras; $8 80@7 87½ for spring superfine; $7 75 for rye, and $9 75 for buckwheat flour.

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

The following are the card prices:

Spun Roll	$ 75@ 80	Ladies' Twist	$1 00@1 10
Union Twist	71@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 00
Flounders	70@ 75	Scotch Snuff	6@ 75
Tens	65@ 70	Copenh'n Snuff	65@ 75
Navy	64@ 68	Rappee Snuff	65@ 75
Young America	90@1 00	Cut and Dry	20@ 28
Diamond Twist	90@1 00		

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

Prices are as follows:

Braziers' Coppers 30x60 inches... 36c
Bolt Coppers... 36c
Sheathing, 14x48 inches... 36c
Copper Bottoms... 42c
With 5 ₱ cent off.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 24, 1867.

Pig Iron and Blooms.

The market since our last has undergone no particular change. There was a fair demand for most descriptions for consumptive purposes, but prices have undergone no change, closing firm. The stock of crude iron in the market is small, and of certain descriptions the market remains bare. The principal demand was for the better descriptions, inferior metal being neglected.

Foundry irons, except the low grades, continue scarce, and consumption here is also light.

We are reported the following transactions: Anthracite, 500 tons; Bituminous Coal Smelted from L. S. ore, 1,330 tons; Coke, 300 tons; Charcoal, 140 tons. Total, 2,280 tons, against 2,560 tons sold last week, a falling off amounting to 280 tons. Blooms, last week, 350 tons, and this week 46 tons, a falling off reaching 304 tons. The continued low water in the Ohio has prevented receipts of certain favorite brands.

Anthracite.

40 tons No. 3 Forge... $40 00—6 m.
30 " No. 2 Grey Forge... 41 00—1 m.
150 " Grey Forge Mill Iron... 41 50—4 m.
15 " No. 1 Anthracite... 46 00—1 m.
50 " No. 2 Anthracite... 43 00—6 m.
60 " Neutral Forge Anthracite... 43 00—4 m.
20 " " " "... 44 00— cash.
50 " No. 1 Foundry... 48 50—4 m.
30 " Low Grade Foundry... 43 50— cash.
20 " Red Short No. 2... 45 00—4 m.

Bitumious Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

100 tons Grey Forge... $42 00—1 mos.
500 tons open Grey Forge, at Furnace. 39 50—cash.
100 tons do at Furnace. 40 00—4 mos.
100 tons do ... 42 50—4 mos.
500 tons White Forge... 40 00—3 mos.
50 tons Foundery L. S. & Native ore. 45 00—cash.

Coke.

50 tons Alleghany Coke... $39 00—time.
250 tons Coke... 40 00—5½ mos.

Charcoal.

12 tons Cold Blast... $56 00—4 mos.
88 tons Cold Blast... 46 00—4 mos.
50 tons Hot Blast Missouri... 53 00—cash.

Lake Champlain Iron.

20 tons made from L. C. ore... p. t.

Blooms.

16 tons Juniata... $97 50—4 mos.
20 tons Juniata... 109 00—4 mos.
10 tons Juniata... 95 00—cash.

Iron Bars and Nails.

There has been no change since our last in prices of iron and nails. Trade continues very dull, confined to the immediate wants of the trade. Should navigation on the Ohio river be resumed, of which at present there appears no immediate prospect, trade would brighten up and a good business be realized by our manufacturers. At present our storehouses are full of all kinds of iron—offered at extremely low prices.

Hardware.

With few exceptions of seasonable goods, the demand is very moderate, and prices, though not generally quoted lower, are nevertheless in favor of buyers. Bright shovels have advanced $1 ₱ dozen, and 10 ₱ cent. on list price. Shelf hardware continues firm and heavy drooping. Table and pocket cutlery and American files and saws are moderate, and plated spoons and forks slightly advanced.

Copper, Steel and Tin.

There has been no change in prices of copper, steel or tin, for same time past. Trade is very moderate, and no noticeable improvement in business. Prices continue, however, firm, and should any particular demand arise, there would likely be an advance. The orders for tin are confined to supplying the immediate wants of the trade. In regard to copper the New York *Commercial List* says that Ingot is very unsettled, and prices were seldom as irregular and difficult to quote: some forced sales have been made at 24c for Baltimore, and 25c for Detroit and Portage Lake, in all about 350,000 lbs, including 50,000 lbs Baltimore, for delivery November 15, at 24c. Yesterday there was more inquiry, with a little more tone to the market; 50,000 lbs Baltimore sold at 24½c; and 25,000 lbs Detroit, 25½c. In speaking of tin it says that pig is very quiet, without wholesale transactions; the European advices are more favorable, Straits being quoted in London at 91s; and Banca, in Amsterdam, was 8½ higher than at the public sale, which went off at f55; bar Straits is held at 25c, Banca at 27c, and best English 23½c, gold. Plates remain dull—850 bxs I. C. Charcoal sold at $9, gold, for I. C.

Glass.

We have no changes to note in prices of glass. Business continues very dull and depressed. The best city brands of window glass can be purchased at a discount of 25@45 per cent. off the card rates, for cash, as to quantity wanted. The Eastern markets are reported full of foreign glass, which is selling far below the cost of production here, and in consequence our manufacturers will be compelled to get an early reduction in the prices of labor, or close their works.

Lumber.

Trade continues fair from the yards but not as active as when last reported. During the whole season the business has been good, and dealers have no complaint to make in regard to trade. Prices are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.

Several changes will be noticed in the Cracker market, owing to the advance in flour. In Leather and Hides we have no reported change, but there is a fair trade doing in all kinds of leather. There is very little doing in either foreign or domestic Fruits. There is a moderate trade doing in Manilla, Hemp, etc. For Brooms, Soap and Candles, there is some inquiry, but the business doing is extremely light. In Groceries there is a fair trade doing, with a stiff market for Sugars. Flour continues in light receipt, and prices have advanced, but at the close there is less inquiry, and some prospects of a slight decline. Nearly all kinds of grain come in slowly, and prices continue stiff.

COAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 26, 1867.

ANTHRACITE—There is a better demand for Anthracite Coal the present season than ever before reported, but altogether for family purposes. A great deal is being shipped west. Many private families in this vicinity are laying in, for parlor use, amounts varying from fifteen to thirty tons. The principal agents in this city are Stewart, Dickson & Co., and William Bingham, and at East Liberty Charles Small. We quote Wilksbarre, Silver Brooke and White Ash at $9 from the yards, and $9 50 ₱ ton, delivered.

BITUMINOUS—As the cold weather approaches there appears a better demand for Pittsburgh coal, as most families appear inclined to lay in their winter supply. Prices have not undergone any change, but are somewhat firmer. Lump coal, delivered, we quote at 10c and nut at 9c ₱ bushel. Contracts for manufacturing purposes vary in price from 8 to 9c, for lump, and 6@8c for nut. By the car load we quote at 7@8c ₱ bushel.

PHILADELPHIA.

We notice no material change in the trade the past week further than there appears to be more activity in red ash and the smaller sizes of white ash coal. These command ready sale at an advance of about 25 cents per ton. The rest still continue dull. The supply of vessels is better than the previous week, and the early part of the past week, but not sufficient for the wants of the trade, and freights have an upward tendency. The shipping season for this year being short, freights are not likely to become lower, but in all probability will advance as the season draws to a close.

Prices of coal we quote as follows: Broad Top, $4 00 to $5 00; gas coal, $5 00.

For Eastern shipment, white ash steamer, broken, $4 25; egg and stove, $4 50. Locust Mountain broken and steamer, $4 75@4 90; egg and stove, $4 25@4 30; all stove, $4 60@4 90. Red ash egg and stove, $4 60@4 75; and Lykens Valley $5 25, as to quality, on board of vessel.

BOSTON.

The market is quiet but firm for all foreign descriptions. The *Bulletin* reports a fair seasonable demand for gas coals, and the grades adapted for domestic purposes, and rates, both wholesale and retail, are without quotable change. Picton and Sydney are selling at $7 75@8 ₱ ton by the cargo. English Cannel is selling at $17@18 ₱ ton for large and small lots. Cumberland is selling at $7 ₱ ton; and Pennsylvania and Westmoreland gas at $8 ₱ ton, delivered in Philadelphia. Anthracite is in steady demand for consumption, and on contract for forward delivery. We note sales in large and small lots by retail, at $7@7 50 ton cash.

CINCINNATI.

The *Enquirer,* of Tuesday last, reports no further change in prices, though an advance is contemplated as there is but little prospect of a rise in the river, and the stock in the yards, which is already light, is being rapidly reduced. The rates delivered to consumers are 24c for Ohio river, 25c for Pittsburgh, and 32c for cannel. Two barge loads of Pittsburgh sold early in the week at 22c afloat.

LOUISVILLE.

From the *Courier* we learn that stocks have been reduced, and dealers have advanced prices to 40c ₱ bushel or $10 00 ₱ cart load, delivered.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 25, 1867.

Another busy week among our jobbers has passed. Prices have receded in some bleached and brown goods, and Lancaster Ginghams dropped 4c per yard, and are now 16c against 20c last week. Goods are now offered at prices which compare with old times, and if dealers will supply themselves just as they need goods, taking nothing for speculation, they may care but little for the settling in value which may occur. Below are the current prices:

PRINTS.

Merrimac D	14½	American	14
Merrimac W	17	Amoskeag	12½
Cocheco	15	Duchess B	none
Pacific	14	Mourning	14
Garner's	14	Allen's	14
Sprague's	14½	James Saunders'	14
Dunnell's	14	Gloucester	14
Manchester	14	W. W. Freeman & Co.	11½
Lowell	11½	Union	11½
Arnold's	11½	Wamsutta	10½
Lancaster	14	Columbia	11
Richmond	14		

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	15	Glasgow	15
Lancaster	16	Roanoke	15½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Anchor	16	Park	12½
Eagle	16	World Wide	10
Idaho	15½	Manchester	11½
Graniteville	15	Patterson	12½
Ohio Valley	14	Lawrence F	15
Magnolia	13	Laconia O	16
Chester	14		

BLEACHED GOODS.

Lonsdale	22½	BlackstoneD	16
Chapman Fine	20	Chester	12½
Newport	20	Lonsdale ⅞	12
Canonicas	20	Providence	12½
Chapman X	17	Worcester	16
Orleans	17		

DELAINES.

Manchester, new	22	F. & M. Cassimere	40
Pacific, new	22	D. & F. Cassimere	40
Hamilton	22	Jeans	20@37½
All Wool	40@50	Cotton yarn	40@45

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

We quote yard prices as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₱ M... $65 00
First Common... 55 00
Second Common... 30 00
Third Common... 25 00
Shelving... 18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling... 18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₱ M... 60 00
Clear... 70 00
Flooring Boards... 38 00
Partition Boards... 50 00
Shelving on both sides... 38 00
Shelving on one side... 36 00
Flow and drop weatherboarding... 38 00
Rabbeted weatherboarding... 38 00
Half inch patent planed... 25 00
Half inch patent unplaned... 20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips... 36 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards... 50 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1. 18-inch, sawed... 8 00
No. 2. 18-inch, sawed... 6 50
No. 1. 18-inch, shaved... 7 00
No. 1. 16-inch, sawed... —
Lath... 5 00

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

The demand is good. We quote as follows:

Shaker No. 1 per doze... $3 00
" " 2 "... 2 00
" " 3 "... 5 00
Hurl " 1 "... 4 00
" " 2 "... 4 50
Braid " 1 "... 4 00
" " 2 "... 4 00
" " 3 "... [illegible]
Western Common... [illegible]
Broom Corn, prime, per ton... 75c
Broom Corn, common, per ton... 200 00
Broom handles, per 1000... 140@160
Swallow Brooms, per dozen... 20@30

WRAPPING PAPER AND RAG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

There is a good demand for Wrapping. The Paper quotations are as follows:

Cr. ₱ bdl... 50c
Md. ₱ bdl... 75c
D. C. ₱ bdl... $1 00

Rags in good demand at from 4½@5c, as to quality.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

The following are the card rates:

PRICES FOR PUDDLED IRON.

Common Bar sizes... 4½@ 4¾
Horse Shoe... 5¾
Heavy Band... 5 @ 5¼
Hoop and Light Band... 5½@10
Round and Square... 4¾@ 8¾
Oval... 4¾@ 5¼
Half Oval and Half Round... 4¾@ 5¾
Boiler Iron... 6 @9½
Tank Iron... 5¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₱ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk... 4½@ 5¼
T. Rail, 12, 16 and 20 lbs... 4½@ 5¼
Nail Rods... 9½@11¼
Coal Screen Iron... 5¾@ 6¼

		Amer'n.	Charc'l	Juniata.
Sheet Iron,	10 to 17	5¾	7¼	9½
" "	18 to 24	6¼	7¾	10
" "	25 to 26	6½	8	10¼
" "	27	6¾	8¼	10½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₱ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$5 50	2d	7 75
8d and 9d	5 75	3d fine	7 75
6d and 7d	6 00	2d fine	8 75
4d and 5d	6 25	⅞ in lining	9 25
3d	6 75	Clinch	7 00
		Cut Spikes	5 75

Casing Nails—6d, $6 50; 8d, $6 25; 10d, $6 00; 12d, $6 00; 16d, $6 00.

Finishing Nails—6d, $7 00; 8d, $6 75; 10d, $6 50; 12d, $6 50; 16d, $6 50.

Barrel Nails—⅞ inch, $8 25; 1 inch, $7 50; 1⅛ inch, $6 75; 1¼ inch, $6 75; 1⅜ inch, $6 25.

Tobacco Nails—6d, $6 25; 8d, $6 00; 10d, $5 75.

ABATEMENT—12½c per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.

HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

The following are the card prices of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, manufacturers:

Carriage Bolts. ₱ 100.
1¼ inch to 7 in long by ¼ inch diameter... $2 40 to 3 50
1¼ inch to 8 inch long by 5-6 in diameter. 2 80 to 5 30
1¼ inch to 9 inch long by ⅜ in diameter... 3 20 to 7 20
2 inch to 10 inch long by 7-16 in diameter. 5 40 to 10 20
2 inch to 12 inch long by ½ in diameter... 7 20 to 15 20
3 inch to 13 inch long by ⅝ in diameter... 13 00 to 28 00

Tire Bolts. ₱ 100.
1¼ in to 4 in long by 3-16 and ¼ in diamt'r $1 40 to 1 90
1¼ in to 5 in long by 5-6 inch diameter... 2 50 to 3 33
1¼ in to 5 in long by ⅜ inch diameter... 3 20 to 4 40
3 in to 5½ in long by 7-16 inch diameter... 5 30 to 6 95
3 in to 5½ in long by ½ inch diameter... 6 60 to 8 60

Fifty per cent. discount on Carriage and Tire Bolts on orders of $1,000 or more.

Tuyere irons, Duck nest, per doz... $16 00
Do Common, ₱ lb... 5c
Do Harrington's patent... $6 00 to 10 00
Hot pressed nuts, ¾ in to 1½ in, ₱ lb... 8
Do do smaller and larger proportionate. The above subject to the usual discount... —
Barge bolts, lb lb... 6½ to 10c
Bridge bolts... 6¼ to 9c

Coal car bolts, usual list price with customary discount.

Machine bolts... 25 per cent off list.
Thimble skeins... 25 per cent off list.
Coach and lag screws... 35 per cent off list.
Screw and strap hinges... 10 cents per pound.
Hook and eye screw hinges... 13½ cents rate.
Harrow teeth... 6½ cents rate.

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 26, 1867.

The following is the Manufacturers' Price List, subject to the customary discount:

Size. Inside Diam.	Price. Per Ft.	Size. Inside Diam.	Price, Galv., Per Ft.
⅛ inch gas pipe	7	⅛ inch gas pipe	16
¼ do	8	¼ do	18
⅜ do	10	⅜ do	24
½ do	12	½ do	34
¾ do	15	¾ do	44
1 do	22	1 do	66
1¼ do	30	1¼ do	90
1½ do	38	1½ do	1 20
2 do	56	2 do	1 65
2½ do	90	2½ do	2 10
3 do	1 30	3 do	2 50
3½ do	1 60	3½ do	3 20
4 do	2 00		
4½ do	2 40		
5 do	2 80		
6 do	4 00		
7 do	5 50		
8 do	7 00		

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

The following are the current prices:

Best quality refined tool steel... 19c
Machinery steel... 15c
Cast spring steel... 15c
German spring steel... 13c
Blister steel... 11½@17c
Cast plow steel... 15c
German plow steel... 13c

PRICE LIST OF TOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

The following is the Card Price List of Tools, &c:
One set complete 2½ inch joint and slab jar, $350.
One set complete 2¼ inch joint and link jar, $316.
One set complete 2 inch joint and link jar, $300.
Improved grabs, $25@100; Valve Sockets, $30; Band wheel shaft and flanges, $50 60; Pitman straps, $16 00; Sansom port iron, $15.

MANILLA, HEMP, AND TARRED CORDAGE, OAKUM, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

The following are the card prices:

Manilla cordage... 23½
Do do 12 thread... 24½
Do do 6 and 9 thread... 24½
Do tarred... 23½
Do hawser laid oil well rope... 23½
Do lath twine, tarred... 23½
Do bay rope... 24
American hackled hemp tarred cordage... 21
Do hemp white rope... 23
Sisal cordage... 21
Do cordage, 6 and 9 thread... 22
Do stave and leather twine... 22
Do tarred lath twine... 21
Jute rope, 6 and 9 thread... 21
American hemp sash and bell cord... 31@36
Do hemp tarred lath twine... 22
Do hemp packing... 20@25
Sunn hemp, packing...
Houseline, marline, etc...
Spun yarn... 20@23
Cotton rope... 50@70
Oakum, American and Sunn... 12@16
Caulking cotton... 50@60
Bed cords, American Hemp and Sisal ₱ doz. $2 25@4 00
Twines, hemp... 30@40
Do cotton... 50
Do jute... 30@35

TWINES, FLAX, ETC.

No. 2, Flax Twine... ₱ lb. 33
No. 3, do... 38
No. 4, do... 45
No. 5, do... 48
No. 6, do... 50
No. 7, do... 55
No. 8, do... 60
No. 10, do... 65
Colored broom-sewing twine... 45 to 50
Wrapping twine...
Wool twine... 25 to 30
Broom-tying twine... 35
Carpet chain, plain... 30
Do chain colored... 35

BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

We give the wholesale prices current, which will compare with the quotations given in Chicago, Cincinnati and other Western markets, to be found considerably lower, showing the advantage of purchasing here. The prices are as follows:

Men's thick boots... $2 75@4 50
Men's pegged calf boots... 4 50@6 00
Men's kip boots... 3 00@4 00
Men's custom kip boots... 3 00@4 50
Men's split kip boots... 3 00@3 50
Men's wax brogans...
Men's split brogans... 1 00@1 50
Men's grain boots... 3 00@4 50
Boy's thick boots... 2 00@3 00
Boy's kip boots... 1 75@2 50
Youth's kip boots... 1 75@2 25
Youth's thick boots... 1 75@2 00
Women's kid balmorals... 1 50@2 25
Women's goat balmorals... 1 75@2 25
Women's calf balmorals... 1 35@1 75
Misses' goat balmorals... 1 25@1 75
Misses' calf balmorals... 1 00@1 25
Children's buff and calf balmorals... 70@1 00
Ladies' lasting Congress gaiters... 1 00@2 00
Ladies' lasting balmorals... 1 00@2 00
Ladies' goat, sewed... 1 50@2 25
Ladies' glove kid, sewed... 2 00@2 75
Women's rubber overshoes... 60@ 90
Men's rubber overshoes... 1 12@1 25

FRUIT MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

The following are the current quotations:

New Layer Raisins, ₱ box	$4 50 to 5 00	Peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz	$4 00@4 25
New Bunch Raisins, ₱ box	$4 50 to 4 75	Peaches, 2 lb cans ₱ doz	$2 75@3 00
Figs, ₱ lb	25@30c	Blackberries, 2 lb cans ₱ doz	$3 75 to 4 00
Prunes, ₱ lb	18@20c	Pears, 2 lb cans	$3 75@4 00
Malaga	$9 50@10 00	Cherries, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz	$4 00 to 4 25
Bordeaux Almonds, ₱ lb	45c	Green Apples, ₱ bbl	$4 50 to 5 00
Ivica Almonds, ₱ lb	38c	Peas, 2 lb cans	$3 00
Sicily Almonds, ₱ lb	30@33c	Huckleberries, 2 lb cans ₱ doz	$3 75@4 00
French Walnuts, ₱ lb	18 to 20c	Corn (Winslow's) 2 lb cans ₱ doz	$3 25@3 50
Tomatoes, 2 lb cans	$2 25	Plums (Damson) 2 lb cans ₱ doz	$3 70
Cocoa Nuts ₱ 100	$8 50@9 50	Tomatoes 3 lb cans ₱ doz	$2 75@3 00
Filberts, ₱ lb	16 to 18c	Lima Beans, 2½ lb cans ₱ doz	$4 50
Naples Walnuts, ₱ lb	25c	Pickles, ₱ 100 by the bbl	$1 15@1 20
Brazil Nuts, ₱ lb	16 to 18c	Pickles, ₱ quart jars	$4 00@4 25
Pecans, ₱ lb	25 to 30c	Pickles, ₱ half gallon jars	$6 00@6 50
No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	40 to 50c		
Scaled Herring ₱ box	60 to 80c		
Strawberries 2 lb cans	$4@4 50		
Pine Apples, 2 lb cans ₱ doz	$4 75		

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

We quote as follows, which is the uniform standard price throughout the United State, viz:

	2d quality.	1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10		$5 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	6 00	7 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		8 00
13 by 18 to 16 by 24		10 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		10 50
20 by 30 to 24 by 30		12 00
24 by 30 to 24 by 36		13 00
25 by 36 to 30 by 44		15 00
30 by 45 to 32 by 48		16 00

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBLE ABOVE RATES.

All fractions of inches shall be counted as full inches, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to bracket, indicated by greatest length or breadth.

The best city brands of window glass can be purchased at a discount of 25 to 45 per cent. off the above prices for cash, as to quantity wanted.

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

We quote as follows the current prices:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, heavy	42@45c	Black bridle ₱ doz.	$55@60
Oak sole, middle and light	41@43c	Fair bridle, ₱ doz.	$60@70
Rough oak	39@41c	Saddlers skirting	45@48c
Finished calf	$1 25@1 75	Shoe skirting	42@44c
Waxed upper, ₱ ft.	28@30c	Red sole B. A.	35@36c
Band leather	45@50c	Red sole Orinoco	31@33c
No. 1 oak harness	46c	No. 1 pad skins, ₱ doz.	$7 50@8 00
Extra shaved h'r's	50c		

HIDES.

Green salted	13@14c	Green Calf	18@20c
Green Butchers'	9@10c	Tanners' oil No. 1 ₱ gallon	75@85
Dry Flint	23@25c	Calcutta Slaughter Kip	$2 75
Tallow No. 1	11c		

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

The following are the correct quotations:

I C 10x14... $15 00
I X 10x14... 18 00
I XX 10x14... 22 25
I C, 12x12... 15 50
I X, 12x12... 18 50
I C, 14x20... 15 50
I X, 14x20... 19 00
I XX, 14x20... 23 50
I C, roofing, 14x20... 14 50
I X, roofing, 14x20... 17 50
Bar Tin, ₱ lb... 40c
Pig Tin, ₱ lb... 38c
Sheet Zinc... 14c
Slab Spelter... 11c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

The following are the card prices:

Boston Crackers	12	Cream Crackers	30
Wine "	12	Graham Wafers	22
Soda "	12	Milk Biscuit	12
Oyster "	11½	Ginger Snaps	17
Water "	11	Pilot Bread	11@12
Butter "	12	Cracker Meal	12½
Sugar "	13½	Almond Nuts	20
Graham "	12	Fancy Crackers	20
Dyspepsia "	12	Tea Cakes Assorted	17
Jumbles	20		

SOAP AND CANDLES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

We quote the market moderately active at the following quotations:

Chemical Olive, ₱ lb	10c	Rosin No. 3, ₱ lb	4c
Variegated Toi't "	13c	Castile, ₱ lb	18c
Palm, "	12c	Sawyer's Barber, ₱ doz	$4
Detersive, "	12c	Honey, ₱ doz	75c
German, "	12c	Dip and Mould Candles	15c
Opodeldock, "	13c	Star Candles	20 to 28c
Rosin No. 1, "	8c	Crystaline	22c
Rosin No. 2, "	6c		

ALE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

	₱ bbl	₱ hf bbl
X Ale	$10 00	$5 00
X X Ale	12 00	6 00
India	12 00	6 00
Porter	10 00	5 00

Four dollars, in addition to the above price, will be charged for barrels, and three dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 24, 1867.

CATTLE—The market since our last exhibited an improvement. The sales were larger, amounting in the aggregate to 2,062 head, being in excess of last week 798 head. So far as relates to prices, our report below will give the necessary information. The extreme rates were $1 00@9 00 ₱ cwt. The sales and prices for the past three weeks were as follows:

October 10... 1,998... $2 87@7 50
October 17... 1,264... 3 25@7 35
October 24... 2,066... 4 00@9 00

SHEEP—The market has undergone no particular change worthy of notice. The falling off in sales were nearly 100 head. The sales for the past three weeks were:

October 10... 6,554... $2 00@4 75
October 17... 3,827... 1 25@3 50
October 24... 3,727... 2 50@4 75

HOGS—The market was active, with a good demand. The rates were a shade lower. The sales for the past three weeks were as follows:

Oct. 10... 6,816... $5 62@7 40
Oct. 17... 7,804... 5 25@8 00
Oct. 24... 8,330... 5 80@7 00

being an increase in sales of 526 head.

The following live stock was shipped for Eastern markets, from Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards during the week ending October 22:

Destination.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Philadelphia	1,050	2,294	2,607	152
N. Y. via Phila	157	182	636	—
N. Y. via Allentown	1,099	13,686	1,637	147
Local Stations	1,085	1,166	3,832	80
Total	4,881	18,328	8,212	379
October 17	4,219	16,688	10,806	269
October 10	4,516	10,050	9,025	458

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Glass, L & Co	Pidcock & Co	237	21,250	$3 25
J Maxwell	Pidcock & Co	98	8,460	3 00
T Shearer	Pidcock & Co	98	8,550	3 00
J Maxwell	Pidcock & Co	100	8,400	3 00
T Shearer	Pidcock & Co	98	8,320	3 00
M K Seltzer	G Sahm	196	16,670	3 75
Glass, L & Co	G Diller	100	8,200	3 75
Hedges & T	D Crawel, jr	177	15,400	3 25
Hedges & T	G Pratt	179	16,235	3 25
J Hall	R Pancoast	111	9,600	3 25
Hedges & T	S Pancoast	163	13,475	3 25
Aull & Myers	S Pancoast	31	3,200	3 00
Wm Coulter	R Maynes	203	17,200	3 25
Hedges & T	G Marks	180	19,675	3 75
E Brubaker	Martin	192	16,665	3 25
S J Crothers	Hesser	318	28,450	3 00
G W Davis	Kesser	348	17,575	3 75
John Yetman	J Lloyd	184	14,950	3 75
Hedges & T	A Deatrich	209	17,880	3 75
Sampson	A Deatrich	292	18,970	3 25
G W Davis	H Deatrich	177	14,750	2 50
Hedges & T	H Deatrich	180	15,950	2 50

TRANSACTIONS IN HOGS PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
E S Graham	Singer & Im	100	20,200	$7 60
A Crawford	Singer & Im	60	11,925	7 40
Glass, L & Co	Singer & Im	45	11,510	7 40
McBeth & N	Singer & Im	101	22,735	7 25
Messenger & Co	Singer & Im	90	22,985	7 00
J Hamilton	Singer & Im	204	45,800	6 85
L Montgomery	Singer & Im	166	45,870	6 80
L Montgomery	Singer & Im	176	46,190	6 75
Glass, L & Co	Gilchrist & Co	92	21,540	6 75
A Steel	Messenger & Co	68	16,500	6 60
Singer & Im	Messenger & Co	35	7,190	6 65
Glass, L & Co	Messenger & Co	95	18,725	6 50
G Headen	Messenger & Co	18	4,240	6 25
C K Warner	Messenger & Co	112	24,500	6 65
C Campbell	Messenger & Co	72	18,225	6 45
D Hawk	Messenger & Co	54	10,900	6 40
W B Deeds	Messenger & Co	123	23,460	6 40
Pidcock & Co	Messenger & Co	13	3,275	6 40
Glass, L & Co	Messenger & Co	13	2,640	6 45
D H Zimmerman	Messenger & Co	292	52,540	6 25
J Dial	Messenger & Co	103	22,310	6 50
Hedges & T	Messenger & Co	125	22,700	6 05
Glass, L & Co	Messenger & Co	243	55,775	6 25
Pidcock & Co	Messenger & Co	13	2,910	6 50
Pidcock & Co	Messenger & Co	13	2,935	6 50
Wm Gilson	Messenger & Co	57	11,525	6 50
Hedges & T	Messenger & Co	5	1,660	6 00
D McKee	Messenger & Co	30	6,680	6 00
Hedges & T	E Smith	80	18,000	6 25
Hedges & T	Messenger & Co	127	25,600	6 25
J Rinaker	Messenger & Co	80	27,600	6 25
T Porter	T F Orr	119	21,000	6 35
W Coulter	T F Orr	12	2,600	6 00
E S Graham	T F Orr	110	23,300	6 75
W S Thompson	T F Orr	105	24,015	7 00
A Crawford	T F Orr	45	9,200	6 25
Dripps & Stock'	T F Orr	8	1,850	6 00
Glass, L & Co	T F Orr	57	10,510	6 09
M B Henry	T F Orr	71	12,125	5 75
Thomas Rob'son	T F Orr	49	12,125	6 25
J M Cammint	T F Orr	73	13,760	6 50
Glass, L & Co	Pidcock & Co	71	13,615	6 50
S C Munn	Pidcock & Co	106	20,315	6 50
F M Munnor	Pidcock & Co	113	23,850	6 35
T Shearer	Pidcock & Co	60	12,560	6 50
John Zim'man	Pidcock & Co	84	14,425	6 25
Payne & W'man	Pidcock & Co	117	22,085	6 50
Glass, L & Co	Pidcock & Co	89	16,435	6 00
R Cochran	Pidcock & Co	118	23,410	6 25
Cook & Paxton	Pidcock & Co	62	10,610	6 25
B Johnston	Pidcock & Co	48	10,500	6 25
S Calhoon	Pidcock & Co	50	10,450	6 30
Hedges & T	Pidcock & Co	73	12,425	6 30
B S Keyes	Halligan & Co	116	21,450	6 00
Wm Little	Halligan & Co	17	12,375	6 35
W S Wright	Halligan & Co	53	11,200	6 30
J B Foster	Halligan & Co	126	23,600	6 30
G Lafferty & Co	Halligan & Co	104	20,610	6 35
G Lafferty & Co	Halligan & Co	112	23,735	6 35
G Lafferty & Co	Halligan & Co	47	9,450	6 35
G Lafferty & Co	Halligan & Co	50	9,525	6 45
S C Munn	Halligan & Co	56	12,725	6 45
W W King	Halligan & Co	113	25,335	6 45
G Lafferty & Co	Halligan & Co	22	4,440	6 65
G Lafferty & Co	Halligan & Co	59	12,325	6 25
T G Henderson	Halligan & Co	90	18,475	6 40
G Lafferty & Co	Halligan & Co	166	34,850	6 25
O Huffman	R Barns	90	19,150	6 00
A Carter	R Barns	53	13,550	6 25
S Baker	R Barns	80	14,310	6 37
T P Pollock	R Barns	34	6,350	6 15
J Winnings	R Barns	55	13,175	6 25
M Carter	R Barns	122	22,350	6 30
W Walace	R Barns	60	12,190	6 25
T F Orr	R Barns	12	2,609	6 00
Evans	R Barns	42	9,825	6 15
D H Stump	E Smith	50	10,750	6 65
J Mairs	E Smith	45	10,550	6 75
W W Cockins	E Smith	50	11,125	6 65
Glass, L & Co	E Smith	333	58,340	5 90
Gilchrist & Co	E Smith	13	3,030	5 89
A C James	E Smith	51	12,775	6 25
H Rough	E Smith	173	38,450	6 25
Hedges & Taylor	Crouse, E & Co.	41	10,760	6 40
Hedges & Taylor	Crouse, E & Co.	60	11,725	6 35
Hedges & Taylor	Crouse, E & Co.	62	12,425	6 35
S C Munn	Crouse, E & Co.	91	64,010	7 00
M Wilson	Crouse, E & Co.	55	13,625	7 00
Hedges & Taylor	Crouse, E & Co.	26	4,600	5 72
J Rolles	Crouse, E & Co.	14	2,675	6 10
S J Thomason	Crouse, E & Co	51	11,760	6 40
W Coulter	G Marks	115	20,650	6 50
C Campbell	W B Albright	88	19,710	....
J W Arnolds	Hallayton & Co.	100	20,675	6 25
J Hamlin	C Camble	55	13,650	6 25
Emerick & Co.	Hopler & Co.	8	1,500	6 50
C M Williams	M C Bishop	45	10,750	6 45
C Campbell	H Charles	45	11,785	6 50
C Cristy	A B Barey	47	11,800	6 50
Glass L & Co	A A Barey	29	6,890	6 50
Glass L & Co	Aull & Myers	5	800	6 75
Black & Staley	C Pierce	92	11,325	6 30
C W Weaver	G Emerick	51	11,900	6 70
Glass L & Co	E Warner	8	2,090	6 75
T F Orr	Dripps & S	47	11,700	6 65
J McCommett	Dripps & S	59	13,760	6 50
Hedges & T	Dripps & S	20	7,050	7 37
Wilson & McF	McN & Co	52	12,560	6 65
Wilson & McF	McN & Co	57	12,900	6 00

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
D James	J Krall	13	11,275	$5 50
M Johnson	G Mmarks	1	1,420	9 00
Marvin	D W Erb	34	37,950	6 00
T Lamb	Duffy & Means	52	59,375	6 40
M Johnson	R Thompson	18	22,200	7 62
M Johnson	T Mooney	6	4,425	6 25
N Wernt	B McGarvy	20	18,600	4 75
W Holmes	B McGarvy	2	3,425	8 50
McCannon & A	J N Baker	20	19,900	5 25
L Pierce	Reed	2	1,925	5 00
L Pierce	Zook	3	1,935	4 87
Crouse & Co	J Aull	20	21,150	5 50
M Johnson	M Rothschild	21	21,700	5 50
Williams	T Mooney	18	17,775	4 87
N Morris	R Bender	123	122,215	5 15
D James	N T Nisley	16	18,100	5 75
Rush	W H Todd	26	39,550	7 25
Greenwalt & R	J Landis	25	19,800	5 00
M Johnson	Carr	13	11,125	4 00
Corwin	Buckwalter	2	1,775	5 12
J Vatter	J Bambo	20	20,150	6 00
Carr	J Votter	3	2,800	4 62
Crouse E & Co	J G Kurtz	21	20,175	6 00
Crouse E & Co	P Mattern	16	15,050	4 75
Wernts	J Robinson	3	7,650	5 00
Werntz	P Mattern	4	3,225	5 25
R C Campbell	K Zook	25	20,377	4 87
Fowler	Musselman	20	20,300	6 00
M Davis	Boyd	17	16,625	5 70
M Davis	Boyd	2	2,450	5 50
M Davis	C Musselman	17	21,775	6 00
A Greenawalt	Felker	19	19,975	5 75
Marks & T	Groff	19	20,125	5 75
Crouse E & Co	Benneborn	21	18,800	4 75
J Hunt	K Harner	7	8,200	6 00
J L Roles	Brenizer	7	6,250	4 50
Marks & T	Olnus & Sink	19	19,625	7 00
Hedges & T	T Mooney	1	1,150	3 37
Hedges & T	J Krall	22	17,575	4 15
Hedges & T	B Landis	36	38,550	5 00
Hedges & T	Pidcock & Co	20	16,975	4 00
Hedges & T	W Duffy	58	52,100	4 50
Hedges & T	H Todd	80	50,825	4 75
Hedges & T	Young	2	2,200	5 20
Hedges & T	Young	18	19,700	5 75
Hedges & T	J McAllister	8	10,000	7 00
Hedges & T	Birch	25	22,550	4 50
Hedges & T	Stone & Kenen	34	35,125	5 50
Hedges & T	Berry & Co	4	3,600	4 50
Hedges & T	Berry & Co	18	19,125	p. t.
Glass, L & Co	J McArdle	27	25,225	4 00
Glass, L & Co	J McArdle	5	6,375	3 50
Glass, L & Co	A Buckwalter	17	16,700	5 00
Glass, L & Co	F T Kerisher	18	18,000	5 80
Glass, L & Co	F T Kerisher	18	14,700	4 00
Glass, L & Co	J Raul	180	17,595	3 95
Glass, L & Co	R Mayne	22	21,775	5 00
Glass, L & Co	Duffy & Co	21	19,250	5 12
Glass, L & Co	Kase	12	12,575	5 50
Glass, L & Co	Kase	33	28,400	4 75
Glass, L & Co	Kase	4	4,075	5 00
Glass, L & Co	J Votter	80	78,725	5 25
Glass, L & Co	Piddock & Co	3	3,000	4 50
Glass, L & Co	Marks & Miller	6	5,750	5 00
Glass, L & Co	J McArdle	10 b	9,900	2 62
Glass, L & Co	J McArdle	11	10,175	3 40
Smith & Tomage	Broadhurst	62	55,625	4 90
Smith & Tomage	J Votter	55	57,450	5 25
Smith & Tomage	M Hoover	17	21,950	6 12
R C Campbell	Brubaker	95	102,625	5 75
Roles	Rothchilds	8	6,650	3 60
Smith & Tomage	J McArdle	20	19,375	4 85
H Horsh	Myer & Rush	52	46,425	4 70
Fletcher	J McArdle	16	at $30 per head	
Parks	Myesler	11	9,475	4 50
J Evans	Heever	31	31,600	5 00
J Evans	Heever B	6	7,700	3 50
Marshfield	Marks	39	34,775	4 50
T Lamb	Martin & S	15	21,500	8 50
Blackstock	Robinson	13	15,525	5 87
McAllister	Stone	2	2,500	6 00
Williams	R Mayne	34	37,625	5 12
A Plant	Robinson	6	6,175	5 75

Glass & Lafferty sold 80 head of stockers at $38 per head.

R. Crum sold to Robinson 33 head good stock steers at $35 per head.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, Oct. 24, 1867.

CATTLE—There was a large falling off in the supply of Cattle during the week. Notwithstandin this fact prices gave way, and lower figures ruled the market. Eastern buyers were not on hand. The demand was restricted altogether to lots to meet the wants of retailers. Another feature was, the offerings as a general thing were of an inferior description, and did not attract the same attention as No. 1 Cattle would have done. The principal purchasers were city butchers. The offerings in many instances did not come up to their standard. Stock sales were limited, dealers exhibiting a good deal of caution in making their purchases, so that in order to effect sales holders were under the necessity of making concessions. The nominal rates were for good fat cattle, $7 00@7 50. The amount sold at the latter figure comprise one lot. Sales of good Cattle at $5 50@6 00. Stockers ranged from $4 00@4 50@5 00 ₱ cwt. as ₱ quality and condition. The sales this week show a falling off amounting to 449 head. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

October 10... 775... $2 50@7 75
October 17... 1,141... 3 50@7 50
October 24... 695... 2 50@7 50

HOGS—The market was dull, with a slight decline in prices, ranging from 25@75c ₱ cwt. The weather being warm had considerable to do in producing the decline. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

October 10... 210... $6 00@8 25
October 17... 348... 6 50@8 25
October 24... 359... 5 75@8 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market ruled dull, with a very light demand; the supply being largely in excess of the demand, made a hard market for sellers. At the close of the market a large number remained unsold. Butchers bought very sparingly. The pork season is rapidly approaching—a few days of cold weather will improve the hog market, whilst sheep will be almost forgotten.

The following lots were disposed of:

Wm. Young sold 120 head of common Butler county sheep, at $1 62 ₱ head.

Bynn sold 60 head, at $3 50 ₱ head.

Wm. Moore sold 27 head sheep, at $5 50 ₱ cwt.

W. Haines sold 39 head of Beaver county sheep and lambs, at an average of $2 ₱ head.

M. Humes sold 30 head, at $3 00@5 50 ₱ head.

Sharr sold one drove of Mercer county sheep, at $1 10 ₱ head.

Firker & Vegle sold 43 head of Mercer county lambs at $2 ₱ head.

Wm. M. Fowler sold 140 head at $2@4 ₱ head for sheep.

J. Walters sold 60 head of Mercer county sheep at $2@3 50 ₱ head.

Eckert sold 60 head at $3 50 ₱ cwt; also 76 head of sheep at $3 50@5 ₱ head and 40 lambs at $2 37@3 25 ₱ head.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Hazlewood & Co. sold 39 head of Illinois cattle at $7 25 ₱ cwt.

James McAllister sold 41 head of prime Kentucky cows and heifers at $6@8 ₱ cwt.

J. M. Verner sold 36 head of Washington county cattle at $6 25@7 ₱ cwt.

P. Hartman sold 12 head of Washington county cattle at $6 75@7 ₱ cwt.

W. C. Theasher sold 15 head at $5 65 ₱ cwt; sold 2 fresh cows and calves at $135 for the two; also one bull for $36.

Lafferty & Glass sold 60 head at $5 50@7 00 ₱ cwt.

E. Katz sold 13 head of fresh cows at $45@70 ₱ head; also 25 head, a mixed lot of cattle, at $2 50@5 75 ₱ cwt.

Greenwald & Kahn sold in lots 70 head of good to prime Ohio stock at $6 00@7 25 ₱ cwt.; also 16 head for another party at $5 00@6 00 ₱ cwt.

S. Shamburg sold 16 head at $4 75 ₱ cwt.

Stokely sold 15 head at $3 12@5 00 ₱ cwt.

Rothchilds & Byers sold 21 head at $5 75@6 00 ₱ cwt.

L. Rothchilds sold 28 head at $5 50@6 00.

Myers & Needy sold 50 head of Washington county, Penna., cattle at $6 00@7 00 ₱ cwt.

Kraus & Hass sold 60 head of Ohio cattle at $5 00@7 00, and 2 head of extra steers at $7 50 ₱ cwt.

Seymour sold in lots 18 head of medium stock at $5 50 ₱ cwt.

John Kerwin sold 20 head at $4 75@6 00, and 10 head of prime western steers at $6 50@7 25 ₱ cwt.

Marks & Trowerman sold 90 head of Pennsylvania and Ohio cattle at $4 50@7 25 ₱ cwt.

N. Caw sold 40 head of Chicago cattle at $6 00@6 50 ₱ cwt.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—There was more animation in the demand, on Saturday last, and although prices were not quotably higher, yet the general tone of the market was decidedly more favorable for sellers. City butchers and feeders bought quite freely, yet the bulk of the business was done by city packers, who, anticipating an advance during the coming week, brought up all the desirable stock at quotations, leaving only about 1,800 head of inferior to common stock in the yards unsold on Saturday evening. The receipts during the past week were the largest ever before seen in this market, in one week, and drovers and sellers, instead of fault-finding at the condition of trade during the week, ought to thank their stars that they have suffered no greater losses. With 13,400 head in one week, fully two-thirds of which were common to fair grades, with only a light proportion of choice stock, it is surprising that prices have not receded much lower than they have. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES:

Extra Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed, 4 to 6 year old steers, and averaging 1,350 lbs and upwards... $6 75@7 25
Prime Beeves—Good, well fatted, finely-formed steers, averaging from 1,160 to 1,400 lbs, at... 5 75@6 50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000@1,200 lbs, at... 4 75@5 50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, fit for city slaughter and averaging 800@1,000 lbs, at... 3 50@4 50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 600@1,000 lbs, at... 3 00@4 50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers... 2 25@2 75

HOGS—With indications of favorable weather for cutting during the coming week, and also under prospect of a decided advance in prices, packers "went in on their nerve" on Saturday, and gobbled up nearly 5,000 head, which they will hold over until the coming week. This rather unexpected move on local account imparted an unusual degree of life to the trade, and prices responded to the increased activity by an advance of 10@15c, the sale pens being cleared with the exception of about 4,800 head. Sales were chiefly at $6@6 30 for fair to good smooth droves, and $5@5 90 for common to fair grades.

LOUISVILLE.

At the Bourbon House the cattle market during the past week is reported as one hard for drovers. The market ruled dull and prices on the medium quality declined fully 25c, while good shipping cattle advanced 25c during the fore part of the week, but were not active at the close. Sales range at 5½@6c for shipping; 5@5½c for good butchers' stuff; 4@4½c for fair; 3½@4c for common; 2½@3c for inferior and rough.

Hogs—The market is very dull and prices declining. Sales range at 5½@6½c for best, and 5@5½c for common and fair.

Heavy fat sheep are in good demand at 3½@4c for such as weigh 115 to 150 lbs average, but the medium have declined 25c ₱ head, and sell at $1 75@2 50 ₱ head. Lambs sell at $1 75@3 ₱ head.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The offerings of beef to-day were unusually large, about 2,200 head. There was a slow demand, and the market was depressed and prices ½c lower; in some cases there was a still further decline. The average quality of cattle was fair. Extra lots were disposed of at 17c; prime 16@16½c; first quality 15@15½c; fair to good 13@15c; ordinary 11½@12½c; inferior 10@11c. The market closed decidedly weak. Receipts of beef 6,463.

Milch Cows—Choice in moderate demand from private customers, and prices firm; other grades quiet, and supply in excess of demand. Receipts 67.

Veal calves moderately active and steady at 8@12½c.

Sheep and lambs depressed by heavy arrivals, and trade slow; many offerings were undisposed of. Prime and extra sheep 5½@6c; inferior to common 4@5c; extra lambs 7c; medium to good 6½@6¾c; inferior 5@6c. Receipts 29,615.

Swine active and prices quite uniform, at 6¾@7c for light, 7½@7¾c for fair to good, and 7¾@7⅞c for heavy to prime. Receipts 26,534.

ALBANY, October 17.—Owing to short supply, beeves advanced ¼@¾c live weight, and holders are firm. Receipts 2,800 head, mostly fair quality. Sales yesterday and to-day 1,800 head, at 5@6c for common, 7@8c for fair to middling, 8½@9½c for good to extra. Sheep are in light request at 3½c for inferior to good, 6c for extra, and 4½@6½c for lambs. Receipts 14,000. Hogs—Sales 4,000 at $6 50@8 00, the outside for best extra heavy corn-fed Illinois. Receipts 10,000 head.

IRON.

NEW YORK.

From the *Iron Age,* we learn that the firmness on which we commented last week still continues. In England no change has taken place in prices, the feeling being that the demand is not great enough to justify a rise, nor slack enough to call for a reduction. Still very favorable reports come from all sections and there is no prospects of a fall in rates. We observe there is a considerable expectation from the United States demand.

The reports from all sections of our own country speak hopefully. The business done is not heavy, but consumption both of pig and bars is quite equal to the production. No disposition is, therefore, felt to reduce prices.

In the New York market there is nothing special to note; it has been quiet, but without change. Scotch appears to be in fair supply; American is more scarce. In bars there is a fair demand from store at former rates, but no large transactions are reported.

We annex the usual weekly report of Messrs. Thos. J. Pope & Bro:

Since our last the metal market has been quiet.

Ingot Copper is now quoted at 24 to 25½c, with but little demand.

Pig iron—American best brands $41 to 45 for No. 1 extra, $38 to 40 for No. 2 extra, and $38 to 40 for forge irons. Common brands No. 1 iron are offered at $40 to 42.

Pig Iron—Scotch, $41 50 to 44 from ship, and $42 to 46 from yard. Demand fair.

Bar iron, quiet at
English and American refined $90@95.
do do common $80@85.

Old rails, $48 to 49, extra ship. Car wheels (old,) $42 50 to 45.

Spelter—Best brands $6 45 to 6 62, gold. Store lots $9 50 to 9 75, currency.

Lead—6½@6¾c, gold, for whole lots. Store lots 9½@9¾, currency.

Tin—25½c for Straits, 23½c for English, and 27c for Banca, gold. Store lots 34½@39½c, currency.

Antimony—15c, currency.

PHILADELPHIA.

Foundry iron has been held with much firmness, says the *Commercial List,* but the demand has been limited. Sales of 400 tons No. 1 at $44 00; 100 tons Lebanon No. 2 at $42 00, and some white at $32 50@34 00 ₱ ton.

Scotch Pig—Moves slowly at $42 00@44 00.

Blooms—Prices are nominal.

Manufactured Iron—Is quiet but firm.

IRONTON, OHIO.

Stocks of pig iron of the best domestic grades, in Ironton, and at the furnaces are gradually accumulating on account of inability to market at a reasonable cost of transportation. Receipts of pig during the week are 442 tons, with shipments of 230 tons for Cincinnati.

There is no material change in prices since our last report. We notice sales of 100 tons Center foundry at $50 00, and 130 tons Hecla car wheel at $65 00, delivered at Cincinnati, the freight being $3 00 ₱ ton.

Hot blast mill is dull at $43 00@46 00.

Messrs. William Belcher, G. W. Partlow and T. B. Flowers have leased Raccoon furnace, six miles from Greenupsburg, and will proceed, at once, to stock for next year's blast.—*Journal.*

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron is dull, especially for the leading foreign brands, which are in good supply, and, with the reaction in gold, are being pressed for sale, in some cases at a little reduction. Domestic pig is quiet, but firm and in small stock. The demand for consumption is quite moderate, and continues to be supplied in small lots. Large consumers are generally stocked ahead, having bought freely at an early period of the season. Some of them have more than they really like to use, and are offering their surplus to the trade, in competition with markets and importers.

Manufactured iron is mostly quiet and unchanged. The stocks of some kinds have been considerably increased by late importations, and the state of the market is rather a downward tendency.

Scotch Pig is dull, with sales of No. 1, in small lots from store, at $42@45 ₱ ton for the various brands. American is firm and in moderate demand with sales of retail lots at $43@45 ₱ ton, for the different numbers. Charcoal Pig is selling at $50@60 ₱ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is quiet and steady, with sales English and American, from store, at $90@100 ₱ ton for common, and $105@110 for refined. Railroad iron is quiet at $55@54 ₱ ton, gold, for English, and $81@85, currency, for American. Cast Steel is selling at 18@20c ₱ lb for English, and 21@23c for American. Anchors are selling at 8½@9c ₱ lb. Chain Cables (⅝@2 inches thick) 8½@8¾c ₱ lb. Coil Chains, (½@1¼ inches thick) 13½@8½c ₱ lb. Boiler Plates are selling at 7½c for flanges, 5¾c for C No. 1, and 5½c ₱ lb for common and tank. Russia Sheet is dull and lower, with stocks increased by late importations, and sales at 12@13c, gold, and 18@19c, currency. English and American do are selling at 6½@10c ₱ lb. Nails are in small stock and firm at 5¼@6c ₱ lb for assorted sizes. Old iron is selling at $1 60@1 70 ₱ 100 lbs for Cast, and $2@2 12½ for Scrap.—*Bulletin.*

CINCINNATI.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday says there is a little more inquiry for hot blast pig iron, but it has not led to much increase in business and prices are unchanged. Manufactured bar iron is irregular and unsettled, with a decline of fully ¼c ₱ lb. We quote:

Pig—Hot blast foundry iron $47@49; mill iron $42@45; Tennessee cold blast $50@53; Missouri do $52@55, and car wheel iron $64@65; blooms $110@120 ₱ ton. Manufactured flat, round and square bar, boiled, 4½c; do charcoal 5¼c ₱ lb; sheet iron, Nos. 10 to 17, boiled, 6c; do charcoal 8c ₱ lb. Horse shoes $7 50@8 ₱ keg. Mule shoes $8 50@9 ₱ keg. Steel—American cast 19½c; American cast spring steel 14½c; imported tool steel 26c ₱ lb.

Nails—The demand is active, and assortments are getting broken up. Prices are firm. We quote: 10d to 60d $5 50 ₱ keg; 8d to 9d $5 75; 6d to 7d $6; 4d to 5d $6 25; 3d $7 25; 2d $7 75; fine blued 3d $7 75; 2d do $8 75; cut spikes, 5 to 7½ inch, $5 25; casing nails 50c, and finishing nails $1 ₱ keg more.

Portsmouth Iron Market.

Since our last report, says the Portsmouth, Ohio, *Republican,* of Saturday, 19th instant, the excitement of elections has somewhat quieted, and sales have transpired to our local mills to considerable amount, and two flatboats laden with 400 tons of pig iron have cleared this port. The receipts by rail have footed up 300 tons of pig iron. Prices have not advanced so far as we know. The two mills are running, although the old mill is having a wooden superstructure put around it. Our former quotations are still ruling figures.

Provisions at Cincinnati.

The provision market has been inanimate and spiritless throughout the week, and the anxiety of those who had small lots of stuff on hand to close out, has kept prices of some articles down. Mess pork is now to be had at $21 50, and it is claimed by some that it can probably be had at $21.

Lard has remained nearly steady at 13c.

Bacon shoulders have 14c as ruling asking rate, but the demand is insignificant, and forced sales would probably require a concession of a small fraction.

Bacon clear rib sides dropped to 17½c, and are dull at that. Bacon clear sides fell to 18½c, and then to 18c, at which figure the market closes.

There has been but little said during the warm weather of the week, as to the prospects for the season, and as a full supply is on hand awaiting a chance for safe killing, the prices have been depressed, though very indefinite. Nominally, they are quoted at $5 50@7 25, gross.—*Commercial of Tuesday.*

Grape Crop of Kelly Island.

The Grape crop on the Islands, the Peninsula and the main land, says the Sandusky *Register,* is proving an excellent one in quantity, and the quality of the fruit has rarely been excelled. The amount now being brought to Sandusky from the Islands and the Peninsula is immense. This (Monday) morning the steamer Grant brought over from the Peninsula 13,000 pounds. It is estimated that the amount of grapes brought here this season from the Peninsula vineyards alone, will reach 1,700 tons. The amount brought to Sandusky from the Islands and the main land will be much greater. From these facts, some notion can be formed of the extent of the grape interest about Sandusky.

Seeds in Philadelphia.

In Cloverseed there was rather more doing, during the past week; sales of 500 bushels at $9@9 25 ₱ bushel. Timothy has declined; 330 bushels sold at $2 50@2 60. Flaxseed has declined; we quote at $2 55@2 60.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, October 23, 1867.

Weather clear and cool.

FLOUR—Very dull at $8 25@10 40 for Spring extras.

WHEAT—Closed dull and 1@1½c lower for No. 2; $1 86@1 88 for No. 1; $1 80@1 82 for No. 2, closing at $1 80@1 80½ for No. 2.

CORN—Firmer, closing at $1 04½@1 05 for No. 2 in store.

OATS—Firm and 1@1½c higher, closing at 55½c in store.

RYE—Dull and 1½c lower, at $1 26 for No. 1; $1 24@1 25 for No. 2 in store.

BARLEY—2@3c lower, closing at $1 08@1 08½ for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—Heavy; mess Pork freely offered at $22 50. Lard dull at 12½c.

BEEF CATTLE—Steady and moderately active, and 15@25c higher, at $6 25@7 for good to extra choice packing.

HOGS—Quiet at $6 25@6 50 for good to choice.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 23.—Flour dull; city XX $9 87@10 50; country do $9 50@9 75; X $8 50@8 75. Wheat irregular, at $1 83 for No. 1. Oats unsettled at 57c for No. 2. Corn dull at $1 10 for No. 1.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 143½.

NEW YORK, October 23—P. M.

MONEY

Market steady at 7 per cent for call loans.

STERLING

Steady at 108¾@109, gold, for first-class bills.

GOLD

Without material change, opening at 143½, declining to 143⅛, and closing at 143½.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Dull and drooping: Coupons '81, 111⅝@111¾; do '62, 112¾@112¾; do '64, 109@109½; do '65, 109¾@109⅞; do new, 108½; do '67, 108¼@108⅜; 10-40s, 100⅛@100¼; 7-30s, 107@105.

STOCKS

Opened heavy and lower, and closed strong and excited. Canton, 43½@43½; Cumberland, 26@28; Wells Express, 51½@51¾; American, 66@67; Adams, 66¾@67; United States, 67@68½; Merchants Union, 25¼@26; Quicksilver, 17@18; Mariposa, 7½@8; Pacific Mail, 145@145½; Atlantic, 117@117½; Western Union Telegraph 38⅛@38½; New York Central 110⅝@115⅜; Erie 70⅛@70¾; Hudson, 125@126⅛; Reading, 96⅝@97; Ohio certificates, 26½@26⅜; Wabash, 40; St. Paul, 51; do preferred, 63½; Michigan Central, 108@109; Michigan Southern, 78⅛@78½; Illinois Central, 121@122; Pittsburgh, 50⅝@51¼; Toledo, 102¼, Ex div; Rock Island, 94½@94¾; Northwestern, 46@47; do preferred, 65½@65¾; Fort Wayne, 97@97½.

MINING SHARES.

Dull: Gregory, $5 80; Smith and Parmelee, $2c; Eldorado, $1 90; La Crosse, 55c; Quartz Hill, $1 40.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $2,320,247; payments, $1,772,813; balance, $113,865,118.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Cotton heavy and ½c lower; sales 1,500 bales at 19½c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 25,748 bbls; opened steady and closed 10@20c lower: sales 13,600 bbls at $8 00@8 10 for superfine western and State; $9 00@12 90 for extra western and State; $9 00@13 90 for round hoop Ohio; $11 00@16 00 for St. Louis. California quiet: sales 250 sacks at $11 00@13 50. Sales 300 bbls rye flour at $7 00@9 50. Whisky quiet and steady. Wheat—Receipts 101,629 bush; opened a shade firmer, but closed dull, heavy, and 2@3c lower; sales 83,500 bush at $2 10 for No. 3 spring; $2 17@2 20 for No. 2 do; $2 25@2 26 for No. 1 do; $2 65 for amber State. Rye quiet. Barley—Choice a shade firmer; other kinds heavy and decidedly lower; sales 54,000 bush at $1.30 for State; $1 27@1 35 for western; $1 53 for choice Canada West. Malt dull. Sales 8,000 bush Canada peas, in bond at $1 40. Receipts of corn 91,278 bush; opened 1c better, but closed quiet and the advance partly lost; sales 67,000 bush at $1 38½@1 41 for mixed western in store and afloat, closing at $1 39½@1 40 afloat. Receipts of oats 49,636 bush; opened 1c better and closed dull and drooping; sales 46,000 bush at 81@82c for western, closing at 81c. Wool without decided change: sales 200,000 lbs at 40@47c for domestic fleece. Coal unchanged. Leather—hemlock sole lower at 29@30c for Buenos Ayres light weights. Rice quiet. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet; sales 800 hhds at 11½@12½c for Cuba, and 12@12½c for Porto Rico. Molasses heavy; sales 250 bbls Cuba at 48c. Petroleum quiet at 14½c for crude, and 34½c for refined bonded. Hops quiet. Pork heavy and lower; sales 3,250 bbls at $21 25@21 43½ for mess, closing at $21 37 regular; $20@20 50 for prime. Beef heavy; sales 65 bbls at previous prices. Beef hams quiet; sales 70 bbls Western at $29 50@30 00. Bacon quiet; sales 500 boxes Cumberland cut and 250 boxes short ribbed, both for December, on private terms; also, 30 boxes long clear and 75 boxes Cumberland cut both deliverable in 30 days, on private terms. Cut meats heavy; sales 184 pkgs at 11½@12½c for shoulders, and 15½@17½c for hams. Lard heavy; sales 550 bbls at 13½@14½c. Butter quiet and steady at 20@42c for State. Cheese dull. Freights to Liverpool dull and lower; 21,000 bush per steamer at 11½d for corn, and 12½d for wheat.

LATEST—Flour 10@15c lower, with a moderate business. Wheat dull and 1@2c lower; No. 3 spring $2 09@2 10; No. 2 spring $2 16; No. 1 spring $2 23@2 24. Rye dull at $1 65 for western. Oats dull and heavy at 80@81c for western. Corn quiet at $1 38@1 40 for good to prime mixed western. Pork firmer but rather quiet; sales 750 bbls mess at $21 40@21 50, regular. Beef nominal. Cut meats nominally unchanged. Bacon firm with a fair demand. Lard dull and heavy at 13½@14c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 23.—Flour unchanged; family $11 50@11 75. Wheat dull at $2 60 for No. 1 red. Corn dull at 98c@$1 for No. 1 mixed. Oats advanced to 69c, and at the close holders asked 70c for No. 1. Rye dull at $1 45. Barley unchanged. Cotton dull and prices lower; middling 17@17½c. Tobacco is active at full prices; sales of 156 hhds at $5 25@9 00 for lugs, and $12 00@21 50 for leaf. Whisky unchanged; there is a good demand for free, but prices are not made public. Mess pork in demand; sales 500 bbls at $21. Bacon steady but quiet; shipments the last three days 261 hhds. Lard dull at 13c. Butter dull and prices ½@1c lower, owing to increased receipts; Central Ohio 32@35c; Western Reserve 37@40c. Cheese steady at 15c. Clover seed dull and prices nominal at $8; timothy dull and no demand; flax dull at $2 40. Potatoes firm at $1 00@3 15. Apples in demand at $2@5 ₱ bbl. Hogs in active demand and prices 75c higher, closing at $7 gross. Gold 143¾ buying.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The decline in Prints and Delaines of certain styles has brought buyers in full force in the market, and large quantities of goods have been disposed of, so that stocks are materially reduced. Pacific prints have sold rapidly at one shilling, and so have American, Oriental and others, but the Merrimack, Ds, are held with more firmness at 13½c. All prints must go to a shilling. In Delaines the only change is in Hamilton and Sprague, the former selling at 16@17c, the latter at 15c, while the Pacific and Manchester command 20c. Brown Sheetings of best makes are off about 1c ₱ yard. Atlantic and Indian Head sell at 15½c; Lyman E, 15c; Pacific extra, Stark A, and Appleton A, 17c; Pacific, 14c; Atlantic H, 14½c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 23.—Flour—nothing doing. Wheat dull; prime $2 70@2 75. Corn—slightly better. Oats steady and quiet. Rye steady. Provisions nominal.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—Petroleum—crude 21½c. Flour declining; superfine $8 50@9 00. Wheat dull; red $2 50@2 55. Rye $1 70@1 75. Corn—mixed $1 42. Oats 75@78c. Barley $1 45@1 50.

MARRIED:

MILLS—THOBURN—Thursday, October 17th, by Rev. J. L. Deens, Rev. JAS. R. MILLS, of Pittsburgh Conference M. E. Church and Miss LIDE A. D. THOBURN, of Bellair, Ohio.

ROWAND—HOWARD—On Thursday morning, October 17th, 1867, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. Hollingshead, A. H. ROWAND, JR., and SALLIE, eldest daughter of Mr. R. C. Howard, all of Allegheny.

CHAPMAN—OLMSTED—In East Hartford, Connecticut, October 17th, by Rev. T. J. Holmes, Mr. DELORAINE P. CHAPMAN, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Miss CARRIE S. OLMSTED, daughter of the late Ashbel Olmsted, of East Hartford. No cards.

HOWARD—CANFIELD—At Waverly, the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday evening, October 17th, by the Rev. L. F. Morgan, D. D., ABNER U. HOWARD and FANNIE J. CANFIELD, eldest daughter of J. B. Canfield, Esq.

SHALTERS—WICKERSHAM—On Sunday evening, October 20th, by Rev. P. Dallas, Mr. LEVI M. SHALTERS, of Alliance, Ohio, and Miss MARGHRETT WICKERSHAM, of Pittsburgh, Penna.

McKEE—McCRICKART—On Thursday, October 17th, 1867, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr Samuel McCrickart, Pittsburgh, by Rev. S. B. Reed, Mr ROBERT WILSON McKEE, of East Liberty, and Miss ISABELLA McCRICKART, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

BAKEWELL—BOARDMAN—On Wednesday evening, October 16th, at Philadelphia, by the Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., ELLEN FRANCIS, daughter of the officiating clergyman, and B. BAKEWELL, JR., of Pittsburgh.

BULGER—BRYERS—On Monday, October 21st, by Rev. J. G. Brown, THOMAS S. BULGER and Miss MAGGIE BRYERS, both of this city. No cards.

ANDERSON—ORR—On Wednesday, October 23, 1867, by Rev. John B. Graham, Mr. T. F. ANDERSON, of Anderson's Landing, West Virginia, and Miss MAGGIE B. daughter of G. G. Orr, of Holliday's Cove, West Virginia.

DIED:

FORNER—On Thursday evening, October 17th, Mrs. JOSEPHINE FORNER, in the 25th year of her age.

DOUGLASS—On Friday morning, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the residence of Witherow Douglass, Esq., Mount Washington, Mrs. CALLIE M., wife of James W. Douglass, and daughter of Henry and Margaret Bockstoce, aged 22 years.

CLARKE—At his residence in Oakland, near Pittsburgh, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 19th of October, 1867, THOMAS S. CLARKE, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

PHILLIPS—At West Chester, Pa., Saturday, the 19th inst., ARTHUR O., infant son of D. Clinch and F. E. Phillips, aged three months.

GREEN—On board the steamship Moses Taylor, on the Western coast of Lower California, September 18th, 1867, Capt. WM. CAMERON GREEN, First United States Infantry, in the twenty-third year of his age. His remains were interred on shore, eighteen miles above Cape San Lucas.

Capt. Green was born in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and was the only son of John A. Green, Esq. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Union Army, and was a faithful, brave and intelligent soldier. For meritorious conduct he was promoted to a Brevet Captaincy in the Regular Army, fought under Gen. Grant before Vicksburg, and took part in all the engagements of that memorable campaign. For upwards of a year he was stationed in our city, and during his stay had gathered around him many warm friends. His intelligence, integrity, urbanity and soldierly devotion to duty, attracted all our citizens, and gave to him a position which any might envy. Recently he was detailed to conduct recruits to California, and after discharging that duty, on his way home, was stricken down with a fatal attack of congestion of the brain. In two days his sufferings terminated, and the "mortal put on immortality." Friends weep his early loss, but not without hope of meeting again "where the weary are at rest."

"Soldier rest, thy warfare o'er,
Dream of tented fields no more;
Sleep the sleep that knows no waking,
Night of toil or morn of breaking."

MONAGHAN—Suddenly, on the 22d inst., Mr. JAMES ALLEN MONAGHAN, in the 46th year of his age.

THOMAS—On Wednesday morning, JAMES GRAHAM, oldest son of Reese J. and Evaline Thomas.

PACKER—On Sunday, October 20th, at Natchez, Miss., of yellow fever, J. E. PACKER, son of Capt. W. S. Packer, in the 25th year of his age.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Finley township, Allegheny county, Pa., on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1867, The FARM of Christian Weaver, deceased containing about 120 Acres, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Morgan and others: about 80 acres cleared and under good cultivation, and the balance well timbered. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

BENJAMIN BUTLER, Executor.

WANTED—AGENTS—Energetic men and ladies to canvass for the original History of the Books of the Bible, by Prof. Calvin E. Stowe. Showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it; tracing the history of each book up to its origin with the inspired authors and completely answering all Infidel cavils and objections to the Scriptures. It is an ordinary library of Biblical history in a single volume, brief, clear, accurate, conclusive and highly interesting. A master piece of common sense, it is needed in every family where the Bible is read, as well as by the Sabbath School Teacher, Student and Clergyman, and being the only book on the subject ever published or sold in this country, agents can easily see the advantage of canvassing for this work. Send for circulars, containing notices and indorsements from leading ministers of all denominations. Address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., 614 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. d*

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1867.

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THE GREAT NECESSITY.

As the meeting of Congress approaches, the people naturally begin to think and speak of its probable and possible action, of the tone of mind that will pervade it, and of its relations with and treatment by the executive department of the Government. Without much data for answering them, such questions as these arise in different minds—what will Congress do in the matter of reconstruction? How will it be affected by the fall elections? Will the long drawn project of impeachment be brought to a head? Will there be any disturbance of the order or encroachment on the liberty of Congress by Presidential assumption?

But this is not the only or principal questions that should present themselves with prominence to the minds either of the people or the representatives. Nothing more imperatively demands the thorough and early consideration of Congress than the affairs of the Treasury, we mean the Treasury in all the ramifications of its legitimate business, both in the collection and the disbursement of money for public uses. In managing the fiscal department during an expensive and protracted war, the Government has become so accustomed to large figures, and the people, under the stress of a patriotic urgency, so accustomed to pay liberally and promptly into the National Treasury, that both, for a time after the war ended, have yielded to the momentum of habit in some degree, and passed over the suggestions of wholesome economy.

But there is now felt to be a necessity for more careful engineering of the revenue and fiscal machinery. There is no way to meet the demand for an abatement of taxation, but a fair collection of all legally imposed taxes in the first place, and a rigid economy in Government expenditure in the second place. And this devolves on Congress the duty of making such laws of taxation as are just, equal and efficient, for raising the sum required to carry on the Government, and also the duty of restricting appropriations to purposes absolutely necessary. The officials appointed to collect and disburse public money should be chosen with reference to business qualifications and integrity, and not for active partisanship. The revenue collection service shows that this has not been done to the full extent of the requirement. Our military and naval service demands the *examination* of officers for appointment or promotion. It is equally proper for fiscal officers, having charge of pecuniary business for the nation.

As to appropriations, it is notorious that the bills for this purpose are usually deferred to a late period of the session—often to the very last, when, to say nothing of unseemly disturbances of the judgment by strong potations, the excitement and hurry of the hour render the proper transaction of such important business next to impossible. The Reports of the departments are all laid before Congress in December. Their condition and their prospective estimates are committed at that early date to the respective committees. Why should they not secure early deliberation and the final action of Congress while it is in the best condition for business? Why should the appropriation bill be, like a delayed will and testament, the hurried work of the dying moments of Congress?

There is nothing more certain, than that the people are determined on paying the entire indebtedness of the nation honestly and honorably. It is equally certain, that they will not be satisfied to have their money raised for this and other legitimate purposes loosely handled, or spent, under whatever pretexts, on party favorites or projects. Economy in the administration of any department of the Government is a popular virtue. General GRANT has set a model example, and it is universally recognized and approved. But Congress has a power and responsibility, extending to *all* the expenses of the Government, as well as to the collection of the revenues. We hope therefore for an early and vigorous direction of its consideration to the revision of the revenue laws, and for a vigorous scrutiny of the appropriations. Both are demanded, in no unmistakable manner, by the tax paying people. Prompt and intelligent attention by Congress to this business, will make all its other transactions the more agreeable to the people. Without this, even its wise political measures will be greeted with a less enthusiastic approval, or even with a distrustful coolness.

UNION REFUGEES.

There is a class of people in the Southern States, which not long ago enlisted the sympathy of Northern Union people very much, but of late appear to be almost forgotten, beyond interest and beyond even inquiry. We refer to Union refugees. Large numbers of them, no doubt, are dead, ther life worn out by wanderings, want, misery and despair. Others have found homes in the loyal States, and are living, by industry, in comfortable or prosperous conditions. Many have followed the flag back to their old homes and neighborhoods, and are doing the best they can with such social and political surroundings as they have.

Where those Union people are thinly scattered, in a community made up of the rebel element, their chances of prosperity in business, of social enjoyment and political success, are slender enough. It is not surprising, therefore, that they should hail the enfranchisement of the loyal blacks with satisfaction, since only by their aid can Union whites or Union principles secure any degree of honor or success. Where they are more numerous and wisely organize their strength, their condition and prospects, as in Tennessee, are more satisfactory and cheering. The sympathy felt for them during the war should be made practical in their encouragement and moral support now. The strategy of their enemies there and here has been designed to ignore or misrepresent the entire class of merchants in the South. Hence the tirade against the negroes, and, not less, against the Radicals of Tennessee and their rough-spoken but earnest and successful leader; while efforts unceasing have been made, for months past, by an unfriendly party and press to appropriate all the sympathy to the justly disfranchised rebels of the South.

THE NEWSPAPER.

Few things strike an intelligent foreigner with more surprise, on visiting our country, than the number of newspapers, and the general reading of them. In some of the old countries of Europe, the issue of newspapers is hampered and restricted by the regulations which tyranny finds it necessary to impose, the object being to limit knowledge, rather than extend it, and to suppress thought in the popular mind rather than aid it. In this country newspapers of every shade of character abound. We do not maintain that they are all good or useful, but we hold the condition of the country to be better, even with all the intermixture of weak, worthless and vicious publications, than it would be under the reign of such ignorance and despotism as exist where to the masses of the people newspapers are unknown.

The newspapers of a country represent its character and condition. They are photographs of its business, its enterprise, its politics, its intelligence, its morals and its sentiments. Every class of the people, every department of human interest, and all the passing events and changes of society are represented in the newspapers. No enterprise or interest is expected to attain success without some aid from this potent auxiliary.

The newspaper may be called an institution in this country. As such, it has been vastly strengthened and improved during the past few years. The means of rapidly communicating news have been liberally employed by the press in the interior, which has thus obliterated almost all the margin of difference between it and the metropolitan press. The reader of the COMMERCIAL has the same general news in his morning paper that the reader of the New York *Tribune* or *Times* has in his. The political talk or action at the Capital last evening, is presented in the COMMERCIAL to the guests of the Monongahela House as early this morning as the Washington papers gave it to them at Willard's. In addition to the equality in other respects, the home paper has the decided advantage as to the local news and the advocacy of local interests. The live paper is, to its readers, like telescopic spectacles, and like a far-reaching hearing trumpet, enabling them to hear and see all that is going on in the great world. The representative at Washington or Harrisburg is applauded or censured by some of his constituents for his last night's speech, before his eyes are opened the following morning.

There are papers of all qualities as well as all kinds. The moral tone of the press is not uniform. A vicious and corrupting paper will not be without patrons and readers. But small sprinklings of poison on the food will not more surely impair health than frequent contact with the principles and incentives to vice in a newspaper will corrupt the mind and morals of the reader. A paper that, without professing to inculcate religious doctrine, maintains a high and pure moral tone, adds greatly to its value, whatever worth it may have beside as a newspaper or a political journal. Such a one, along with the light that it radiates, diffuses also a genial influence in favor of right, honor and purity wherever it is circulated. With such papers, freely as the light and the air circulating through the country, there is little ground to fear for its liberties.

BUSINESS UNDER THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Bankrupt Law has been in operation almost five months, and, so far as the proceedings in the Courts of Bankruptcy are concerned, has deceived the expectations of the country. One of the strongest objections urged against the passage of the law, was that it would generally discharge people from their lawful debts, and thereby impede the commercial interests of the country. But so thorough is the law in its detection of fraud and dishonesty, that no debtor can hope to obtain a discharge from his debts unless he shows a perfectly honest record of everything connected with his business dealings. On Saturday evening the whole number of cases in Judge MCCANDLESS's court was one hundred and ninety. It may not be uninteresting to state that in the same length of time, under the act of 1841, the number was seven hundred and seventy-two—more than four times as many. Of the one hundred and ninety a goodly proportion are involuntary cases, while under the act of 1841 there was no provision for involuntary proceedings at all.

We hope that the small number of cases under the present law indicates a healthier condition financially than had been generally supposed. From all that we can learn from other sections of the country the same falling off is exhibited. It is likely, however, that the number of applicants will be greatly increased before long. It must be remembered by those who intend to apply for the benefits of the law that they must commence their proceedings within the first year of the existence of the law, in order to obtain its benefits, unless their estates will pay at least fifty per cent. on their indebtedness. The knowledge of this fact will no doubt stimulate applicants soon whose estates are hopelessly insolvent.

HOW TO MAKE NOMINATIONS.

The Chicago *Tribune* comes out for the "Crawford County System" for making nominations, as the most practicable for correcting existing abuses. That "system" simply provides for a preliminary election to ascertain whom the people want for candidates, and disposes of the present corrupt and corrupting mode of making nominations. It has been suggested that the Republican City Committee could not do a better thing than adopt the "Crawford" System in making nominations for the ensuing city election. Should the new system be adopted, provision should be made for insuring a perfectly free and fair expression of the voice of the Republicans. It does not mean that everybody shall participate, but a fair and square proceeding and a deliberate registering of the preferences of Republicans only. In supporting the proposed change the *Tribune* says:

> The practical effect of this plan is to break up the system of professional delegates—that is, that class of persons who demand and are paid money for the use of their names as delegates and for their services in electing the tickets they thus form. It breaks up the practice of buying and selling votes in convention. It breaks up the practice of carrying hired voters from one precinct to others. It breaks up the practice of double and triple voting. It confines voting exclusively to the legal Republican voters, whose names and residences have been ascertained by previous registration. It secures a full, fair and honest choice of candidates, without the intervention of that class of persons who trade and traffic in primary meetings and conventions.

Unless suitable provision should be made for confining the selection to Republicans, the change would be going from bad to worse. It would be easy, however, to make such provision, and we think a trial of the "Crawford" system would be productive of good results and satisfy Republicans generally.

MR. STEVENS'S IDEA.

The proposition which, according to uncontradicted reports, Mr. STEVENS, on the reassembling of Congress, will introduce, giving suffrage to all without regard to color, in the several States, does not enlist a warm response. It is exceedingly doubtful if Congress can be brought to agree to such a proposition. Its constitutionality is more generally denied than conceded; and as a question of policy at this time, except, perhaps, in the form of a constitutional amendment restricted to Federal officers, we think fewer still will be found to agree to it. Coming together as Congress will, fresh from the people, the Representatives will feel themselves instructed not only on the importance of standing firmly by the principles at stake, but of the necessity of consulting prudence and acting wisely, to the end they shall suffer no detriment. Looking to the responsibilities resting on the Republican party, the first great duty of every member is to preserve its strength unimpaired. This can and will be done, and no principle surrendered. What is right may not at all times be expedient; and, to use no stronger language, this we conclude will be the ground on which Mr. STEVENS's proposition will be disposed of.

WE are assured by the Cincinnati *Gazette* that Senators WADE and CHANDLER and others like them, on the stump in Ohio, were an injury to the Republican cause. Considering that they are everywhere else what they were there, the statement of the *Gazette* has a broad significance. In New York, judging from the spirit manifested, even at this early stage of the canvass, the Republicans are not likely to fall into the errors of their Ohio brethren. It will naturally occur to most minds that what is expedient and necessary to the ideas and issues involved in the New York canvass, must be equally so wherever those ideas and issues are under consideration. The logic of events teaches a lesson for no particular time or place, but for all times and places where the circumstances are not materially different.

IT has been, hundreds of times, in religious assemblies and missionary meetings, proclaimed that "China is open." This has been uttered as the pleasing announcement of an extensive and needy field opened for the occupancy of Christian enterprise, and it has been reiterated as an argument for prompt and liberal efforts for its cultivation. The stranger and foreigner can safely enter the great cities of the central flowery kingdom, and traverse its broad provinces without insult or annoyance. All this is taken as proof of progress. But we are not a little puzzled, on the question of progress, when we find that our own country has become a place of danger and of insult and wrong to the people of China visiting our shores; that laws as well as lawlessness, in California, make their sojourn and residence there miserable; that for no other offense than working and working cheap, they are maltreated and persecuted. The representations made on this subject, and not contradicted, are far from creditable to our people on the western border, or rather, not creditable to those of them who favor the wrong, for it seems to be mainly the same classes who hate and persecute the Chinaman in California, that entertain the relentless antipathy to the negro here.

IT is gratifying to learn that the Peace Commissioners have been so far successful with the Northern hostile tribes as to secure a promise to suspend their depredations for a definite time, or while negotiations are pending. This promise they have thus far kept, no attack having been since made on any train, and no disturbance given to the frontier settlements. The next effort is to be made with the tribes further South, including the formidable Comanches and Cheyennes, who are to assemble in Council with the Commissioners. All are represented as favorably inclined to peace. The proposition of the Government is to furnish them with homes, lands, and for a time, the means of subsistence. Seeing the advance of white settlements and public works, they deem their means of subsistance by the chase in danger of being destroyed, and hence their resolution and courage have been called in requisition for their defense. Their location on lands under the protection of the United States can alone prevent their continued hostility, and so secure them from certain and speedy destruction. It is hoped, from what has already been effected, that this end will ultimately be attained by the Commission. Should it be so, General SHERMAN and the other members of the Commission will have accomplished a result most desirable, not only as a humane office to the Indians, but also as a saving of vast expense to the United States.

THE official announcement of NAPOLEON that he intends to intervene to prevent Rome falling into the hands of the people of Italy, is regarded as the torch that will be likely to set all Europe in a flame. France and Italy cannot come into collision without making others parties to the strife. It is unnatural to suppose that Prussia would see her late ally overwhelmed. Besides it would be Prussia's opportunity to gratify the resentments which for a considerable time she has been smothering. France is either expecting to meet Italy alone, or is proceeding with full expectation of encountering Prussia also. In such a case, it is hardly probable that Austria would be a spectator. Nor would Russia be unconcerned; but might regard the moment favorable for commencing operation with the sick man in the East; in which event England would probably begin to feel she had some interest in affairs. And all this whether the temporal power of the Pope shall stand or fall.

The belief expressed in the Florence dispatch of the 18th that France and Italy were acting in concert, is so contrary to probabilities that it seems not worthy of credit, since it is disproved by the imperative demand made by NAPOLEON on Italy for the strict observance of the convention of September. On Italy's response to this demand hangs the immediate future. The opinion is expressed that she will comply, which for the moment may avert the impending European war.

PRIVATE letters by the Persia agree in representing that a general European war is highly probable—some say inevitable. The Romish question is the immediate cause, though there are remote ones growing out of the general situation. France and Prussia are regarded as the two chief cambatants, though a general taking of sides is regarded as a necessary consequence. Heavy purchases of lard and flour on French account have been made in the New York market within the last few days, and it is said that foreign bankers and merchants advise their agents in that city to act as though hostilities were about to commence.

WE understand that the Republicans of Philadelphia are preparing to contest the election in that city. Extensive frauds are alleged in several wards, and the proof is said to be at hand. If proven they will change the result in the city. Of course the necessary corrections will be equally in favor of WILLIAMS, and if they should be enough to give the offices to the local Republican candidates in Philadelphia, they will be enough to elect him over SHARSWOOD. But it is not in Philadelphia alone that frauds have been committed and corrections are to be made. In many parts of the State similar frauds are alleged, and it is not doubted if the honest vote can be ascertained he will be found to have several thousand majority.

THE *World* sounds the alarm that the Republicans in New York intend to carry the State, and that they will do it, too, unless something is done to stop them. The *World* confesses with some alarm, that the "small registration in that city and Brooklyn shows the jubilant faith of the Democracy needs mixing with a good deal of strenuous work." All the Republicans of New York have to do to maintain themselves is to poll their vote. A failure to do it is what was the matter in Pennsylvania. In Ohio they broke down totally under the Amendment. But in New York they have no such "deck load."

MR. JOHNSON, it is said, has a way of "shutting up" the Democrats, when they come around him to claim large rewards, which he does not intend to grant, on account of the October elections. He tells them that in Pennsylvania they would have had thousands instead of hundreds for SHARSWOOD, had they indorsed him; while in Ohio they would have crowned their great gains with a Democratic Governor, had they dropped VALLANDIGHAM & Co., and indorsed him. It is in this way, according to report, that Mr. JOHNSON is creating "a coolness" between himself and the Democrats.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* calls frantically for the impeachment of Governor GEARY, because some soldiers voted in Philadelphia. A detective would tell you at once that all this means some offense or other which needs covering up, with no adequate material to do it. Having, pursuant to WALLACE's circular, committed frauds in a dozen counties, and standing in dread of exposure and the defeat of SHARSWOOD after all, this cry of impeachment is raised purely to divert public attention. It will not succeed. We call upon our friends at Harrisburg to do their duty fearlessly and thoroughly. Let us have justice, and nothing short of it, done.

IN Philadelphia, SHARSWOOD ran 1,400 behind the average vote cast for the Democratic county ticket, while Judge WILLIAMS ran about 150 ahead of the average vote cast for the Republican county ticket. This proves that SHARSWOOD was not as strong as his party, and that WILLIAMS was stronger. Almost everywhere WILLIAMS ran ahead of the county tickets of his party, and we think an analysis would show that he ran several thousand ahead of the party vote as indicated by the result on the local tickets.

THE Hartford *Press* says "the next President will be nominated by the people, not by party leaders." The thing is as good as done already, and as a general thing the politicians are promptly ratifying. The most genuine outbreak of enthusiasm at the great Cooper Institute Republican meeting, Wednesday evening, was when the name of Gen. GRANT was mentioned; more especially when one of the speakers proposed him for the Presidency.

MR. WEED, referring to the fact that the General Committee of his wing of the Republicans in New York have resolved to support the Republican State ticket, says:

> In view of a Presidential canvass, now near at hand, with every reason to apprehend a square issue between a Loyal and Disloyal Party, the friends with whom we are politically associated will be found, where they belong, in the rank of a Party that sustained and upheld the Government in its struggle with Rebellion.

The Contested Elections in Philadelphia.

On Friday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, Wm. B. Mann, Esq., filed three separate petitions protesting against Wm. A. Leech, Joseph Megary and General John F. Ballier being allowed to occupy and perform the duties of the offices of Register of Wills, Clerk of Orphans' Court and City Commissioner respectively. The petitions, after a general allegation of fraud, set forth that—

> "The election officers in said divisions falsely and fraudulently permitted and suffered a large number of persons not qualified voters of said divisions, to vote at said election, to the number of 1,949 and upwards, whose votes were taken and counted in the general return for said offices whose names were not on the list furnished by the City Commissioners to the election officers, without requiring or receiving proof of the qualifications of said voters, and without requiring or receiving proof by a qualified elector of the residence in said divisions of said voters, and without adding the names of said voters with the names of the persons making proof to the list furnished by the City Commissioners. They falsely and fraudulently permitted a large number of persons, to the number of 411 and upwards, not qualified to vote in said divisions, whose votes were taken and counted in the general return for the said office of City Commissioner, whose names are to your petitioners unknown, who voted in the names of those who were upon the list furnished by the City Commissioner to the election officers of said divisions."

Other instances of fraud are alleged, and twenty-four election divisions in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Seventeeth and Twenty-fifth wards are recited, in which 1,949 persons voted who were not qualified and 411 in the names of others. These figures, it is said, have been arrived at by actual count, and when proved to the satisfaction of the Court will show that Messrs. Campbell, Batters and Urwiler, Republicans, have been elected to the above offices by majorities of 832, 684 and 481 respectively. If the contestants succeed in proving these frauds, and secure their offices, as it is claimed they will, then Judge Williams's election to the Supreme Bench will necessarily follow.

Gen. Grant and the Presidency.

We gave to the Waynesburg *Argus*, a few days since, the credit due to the Greensburg *Herald*, for the article in favor of Gen. Grant for the Presidency. The *Herald*, in coming out for Grant, is not only in accord with Republican sentiment generally, in a particular nominee, but reflects the views of our friends in that part of the State.

Upon the retirement of Dr. Lieber from the office of rebel Records he wrote to Gen. Grant, congratulating him upon his success, and said that it was rarely that history ever devolved upon one man so many great civil and military responsibilities. He felt it was possible a greater crisis was coming than that which ended in Appomattox Court House, and he prayed he might be strong enough to accept the responsibility. Grant's letter in reply is said to be the most radical he has written. In it he says he trusts he may have strength to answer any responsibility that may devolve upon him. No matter how solemn it may be, he will not hesitate to accept it if the country demands it.

The Reading *Dispatch* says: Grant is the popular man to-day, and we will not attempt to argue what has made him so; the reselt of the late elections speak the truth of the matter much more eloquently than the language of any individual. When the war waged the fiercest in the land the aid of Grant was called into requisition, and he succeeded in accomplishing the task given to him of conquering armed rebellion, and now that the Republican party through gross mismanagement has been defeated, he will be called to the head of that party, and be elected President of the United States in 1868.

One night last week a large procession of Tiffin Republicans, headed by a band, proceeded to the residence of Lieutenant Governor Lee, of Ohio, and serenaded him. That gentleman, in response to the call, made a few appropriate remarks, saying, among other things, that he was prepared for the next fight, and felt assured that Ohio was good for 50,000 majority next year for Gen. Grant for President.

The Twenty-First Senatorial District.

The influence exercised by Senator Wallace's circular, issued from the Democratic State Committee's room, previous to the late election, is being gradually developed. The defeat of Messrs McVitty and Robison, Republican candidates for State Senator in the Twenty-first district, has caused an investigation to be made as to the manner of its accomplisment, and has resulted in developing frauds of a glaring character in Juniata, Perry and Center counties. Sufficient evidence has been obtained, it is said, to give Messrs. McVitty and Robison their seats, without reference to the large number of deserters that voted in Juniata and Center counties. The election of Shugert and McIntyre will therefore be contested, with, it is claimed, a certainty of success.

Our Imports and Exports.

An approximate estimate of the exports and imports of the country, for the month of July has been reached by the Director of the Bureau of Statistics. In gold value the imports were $34,237,627; the exports, gold value, were, $37,060,272. From which it appears that the exports were in excess of the imports by $2,822,545. The important fact should be borne in mind that of the exports nearly $17,000,000 was bullion and specie. In the imports the largest items consist of *iron and steel manufactures*, amounting to $2,334,895; sugar and molasses, $5,862,614; wool and manufactures thereof, $5,074,507; silk manufactures, $1,498,088; and cotton manufactures, $1,813,178. In the exports are included breadstuffs, value $2,772,548; cotton, $8,839,065; petroleum and coal oils, $1,981,871; provisions and tallow, $3,024,331, and tobacco $4,981,906.

THE Boston *Traveller* interprets the Ohio election to mean that the people do not admit the right of Congress to interfere with the question of suffrage in their State—not the repudiation of the Congressional policy of reconstruction. The ballot was given to the negro in the South for the same reason the gun was—to protect himself and put down disloyalty—a consummation in which every part of the country had an equal interest. We quote what the *Traveller*—published at the home of Mr. Sumner—has to say on his doctrine that Congress has the right to regulate suffrage in the several States:

> Congress has no more right to interfere with the suffrage laws of Ohio than it has to interfere with those of the Canadian Dominion. Every Congressman of liberal views must regret that the people of Ohio should be the victims of a mean prejudice, that leads them to be unjust toward a valuable class of men, but he has not the power to remove the consequence of that prejudice through resort to legal action. State sovereignty is a sham, the veriest humbug that ever imposed upon political gulls; but the states have some local rights, and among those rights no one is more clear than this, that each and every State shall say who shall and who shall not have the right of suffrage within its borders.

AN entirely new plan of reconstruction is proposed by one of those patriotic and amiable gentlemen who represent the rebel element, in the Richmond press. Dissatisfied with the law as it is, and apparently with no confidence in any of the theories of reconstruction, he thinks nothing would so effectually promote that object as the *hanging* of about twenty Radicals. This is the way people have talked before, when they had hardly escaped the operation themselves. But will the gentleman be satisfied with about twenty hanging Radicals? If so, the passion is more easily assuaged than we supposed it could be. Hang us up, then, some twenty Radicals—let them be men who have done most to maintain the Union—and then our amiable rebel friends will consent to be reconciled.

NOTWITHSTANDING the formidable opposition, Juarez has been re-elected President of Mexico, that is, a majority of "electors" favorable to him have been chosen. He will have many difficulties to surmount, however, in giving a stable government to the country, so many and turbulent are the elements "lying round loose." The successes of the Republic do not appear to have cured the people of the old habit of upsetting whatever has the promise of stability.

THE St. Louis *Republican*, speaking for the Democracy, repudiates the idea of sending Vallandigham to the United States Senate. It does not believe the Democracy of Ohio will show so little sagacity as to select a man "against whom more violent prejudices are arrayed than any other man that can be named." While this is true enough, we question if the aforesaid man can be easily shaken off. The *Republican* is for Judge Thurman.

THE DEMOCRATS in Ohio take the election of Hayes, the Republican Governor, with bad grace, and begin to talk about contesting his title to the office, on the ground that negroes voted to the extent of three thousand. The description of voters they talk about are the votes of men of mixed blood, in whom the blood of the white race preponderates, and who are voters according to a decision made by the Supreme Court of Ohio when it was Democratic.

CHARLES A. DANA will be the President of the new Associated Press arrangement in New York, organized under a law of Connecticut. The *Herald* is at the bottom of it, and some New England papers are said to be members. Mr. D. H. Craig, the manager of the old association, is to be the general agent. An effort will be made to induce Western papers to join. As your wares and prices are, gentlemen, so will be your sales.

VALLANDIGHAM threatens terrible things in case Ohio does not send him to the Senate. It is already apparent that the Democracy have a nice little quarrel on their hands, and that Val. will not be so easily thrust aside.

GOV. BROWNLOW has formally announced himself for the U. S. Senate from Tennessee, and seems to be confident that he "can make it." His principal competitor is Horace Maynard.

STATE NEWS.

Rachael Hunt, a native of Pennsylvania, died at Fosterburg, Illinois, recently, aged one hundred and eiggt years.

A movement is on foot to secure the location of the Western Pennsylvania Military Academy in the vicinity of New Castle. To contribute to this object, Mr. J. W. Blanchard proposes to donate ten acres of land on the Zeigler farm four and a half miles south, with water privilege from the large spring, and also $1,000 stock in the building. There is an institution of that title already located in Allegheny county. The foregoing which we find in the Meadville *Republican*, must refer to some othor institution.

Richard McGrann, a prominent railroad contractor, died at his residence in Lancaster on Tuesday, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was for years one of the largest and most noted railroad and bridge contractors in Pennsylvania. He had large contracts on the old State railroads, on the Pennsylvania Central, the Northern Central and various others. He was one of the contractors by whom the beautiful Chestnut street bridge of Philadelphia was built, and had at the time of his death a contract to build a large railroad bridge near Easton.

The Rev. John Chambers of Philadelphia has just married one of the wealthiest belles of his congregation. He has been twice a widower.

Hon. John Hickman, of West Chester, Col. Charles Kleckner, John Subers and Col. M. C. Hong, of Philadelphia—all Republican members elect to the House—were in Harrisburg, Tuesday, for the purpose of selecting their seats and engaging boarding houses.

Dr. H. Arters, United States Marshal for the Twentieth District, and S. B. Robinson, have in store, in Greensburg, thirty-two barrels of prime whisky, for which they are anxious to find an owner. The whisky was found in a coal bank in East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, and was seized by the Marshal as contraband.

Sunday morning last, a lad named Robert Smith was accidentally shot by his brother, at their father's residence in Titusville. The boy found a gun in one of the rooms, and playfully pointing it at his brother, discharged it, the charge shattering his skull and lacerating his brain. At last accounts he was alive, but his death was hourly looked for.

The editor of the Union Mills *Star* announces that his materials are soon to be removed to Corry for the publication of a newspaper to be called the Corry *Republican*.

A man called "Wash" Iseft has been committed to the Blair county jail, charged with committing an outrage upon Mrs. Lovina Wilt, wife of Jacob Wilt, who resides in Allegheny township. The crime was committed near the Bennington Bridge, on Thursday afternoon, 3d inst.

Miss Ellen Stuart, daughter of Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, was married in gorgeous style at St. Luke's Church, in that city, Wednesday afternoon, to Mr. C. Stuart Patterson, a promising young Philadelphia lawyer. General Grant promised to be present as a friend of the bride, but was detained at Annapolis and had to telegraph his congratulations.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* vouches for the truth of the following: A boy aged eight years, son of Benjamin Whisler, residing in Mifflin township, a short distance from Newville, in Cumberland county, has been seriously afflicted for some time past on account of having a living snake in his stomach. The presence of the young reptile was discovered about two years ago, and by a rapid growth it has attained a size that renders it very painful to the boy. Thirteen physicians assembled at the family residence last week, and held a consultation, when it was decided that the only manner in which the snake could be removed was by cutting open the stomach of the sufferer. The boy has not eaten any food except sweetmeats and new milk for more than a year past, and has a horror of everything else in the shape of nourishment.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Forty years ago a chancery suit involving the right of dower was commenced in Albany, and it has just been decided. All the original parties to the suit are dead, and the entire value of the property in dispute has been swallowed up by costs.

The experiment of steam passenger coaches in the streets of Lyons, France, has been unsuccessful. About sixty of the prominent citizens of the place, accompanied by the officials of the neighborhood, took passage in two-story coaches. The engine pulled well on level ground or on a down grade, and turned around corners very nicely. It refused to pull up hill, however, and the train ran away with it. A little more science and the thing may be made to work.

There is much talk in New York fashionable circles in regard to an event which is to come off during the month of December, which promises to create a great sensation. It is intended to give a grand party at the house of a well-known citizen, a member of the American Jockey Club, at which all the dances will be in costume, marking various epochs from the twelfth to the present century. We learn that orders have been sent to Paris for some of the costume.

If the following is genuine, it is a blessing in the shape of a recipe to cure the felon: As soon as the part begins to swell, wrap the part affected with a cloth thoroughly saturated with tincture of lobelia, and the felon is dead. An old physician says he knows it to have cured scores of cases, and it never fails if applied in season.

Lord Brougham gives it as his opinion, in one of his learned papers contributed to the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, that the child receives its unchangeable "bent" of character before its fifth year. If this be so, how important are home influences.

In New York last spring it was thought that a vast amount of building would be done this year. The marked decline in the price of materials induced capitalists to turn their attention to the erection of houses, under the impression that the cost of building would fully justify such a course. Accordingly the architects had more than they could do for a time in preparing plans for tenant houses, and the Building Bureau was overwhelmed with work in examining and passing upon such plans. But when the builders came to make their estimates the capitalists found that the cost was far in excess of what they supposed, and fully two-thirds of all the building projects were thereupon suspended, to await a more favocable time, which has not yet arrived.

A company in Baltimore has permission to construct a system of local telegraph not to go outside of the city limits. It is to reach every part of Baltimore, and if the charges are low enough it will pay.

Near Sherman, Texas, recently, Mrs. Beatty, a widow lady, met her death in a most singular manner. She was in the act of getting on a horse, when a common sewing-needle, which stuck in her dress, caught in the saddle and was driven in her body near the breast, slightly piercing her heart. She lived only about half an hour.

A description of Longfellow, the poet, says: His aspect is that of a bard in the full affluence of his years and the full wealth of his genius. His silvered hair is long and wavy. His beard grows white and thick beneath his chin, looking more like a deep lace ruff than anything else. His voice is melodious as an organ, and his features, handsome as ever, have been touched with new lines by the action of thought and sorrow. His manners are very beautiful to all persons, and he carries about him that indescribable atmosphere that marks the perfectly cultured gentleman.

Elias Howe, the rich inventor of the sewing-machine, is said to have been very penurious and fond of money for its own sake. His death was an unexpected one, at a time when he was in the fullest enjoyment of his riches.

The latest reports from England are that though the harvests had somewhat improved, there was still evidence of a market for very large imports. The trade in wheat for the first three weeks in September shows that there was imported in that time 2,258,583 bushels, against 826,369 bushels in corresponding time in 1866—an increase of 1,432,214 busheis. The exports in the first three weeks of September were 129,624 bushels, against 26,004 in same time in 1866—an increase of 103,610 bushels. In the same time the increased import of flour was over forty thousand barrels, and the increased exports but about three hundred barrels.

The dearest living in the world is probably that which is procured in New York. A comparative statement of prices in New York, Philadelphia, Paris, London, Berlin and other prominent cities in all parts of the world, shows that New York is the most expensive of all in the matter of food. The whole cause of this social misfortune is said to be that the food itself comes to the consumers through too many middle men, all of whom must take their percentage.

Charles L. Raymond, a stock dealer, belonging to Clayton, Adams county, Illinois, was met in St. Louis by two sharpers, on the Olive street cars, Wednesday evening, who held out inducements to him to purchase stock. Producing a bottle of whisky, they asked him to drink. He complied and became unconscious, the liquor being drugged. He was subsequently relieved of $3,000 in greenbacks, and other papers valued at $1,000. No clue as yet to the robbers.

The yellow fever, it seems, is a respecter of persons. It has been remarked in New Orleans that not one of sixty workmen employed in laying pavement there, and working all day amid the fumes of tar, has caught the yellow fever.

The New York hotels the past year did well. The Fifth Avenue hotel is reported to have made a clear profit of $125,000; the St. Nicholas, $110,000; the Metropolitan, $100,000; the Astor, $75,000; the Brevoort, $60,000; the Clarendon, $50,000; the Gramercy Park, $50,000; the Barcelona (Spanish) $75,000; the Union Square, $30,000; the Everett, $50,000; the Brandreth, $25,000; the Howard, $40,000; the Spingler, $30,000; the St. James, $40,000, and the Hoffman $60,000.

A new electric light has been introduced in New York. It is the invention of Professor Nollette, of Paris. The light was so strong that the master of a revenue cutter read a newspaper by it, six miles off, in the Narrows.

PERSONAL.

—Judge Woodward, of this State, arrived in the Persia Thursday. He was waited on by his political friends, who bade him rejoice with them over the victories of the democracy—whereat they rejoiced with exceeding great joy. After that they took a drink—or several of them—together.

—Accounts by the latest steamer represent that the health of the Princess Charlotte appears to have undergone little or no improvement. It was at one time contemplated to try the effect of a change of residence, and Madeira was talked of, but it seems that her medical advisers are apprehensive that this measure would be attended with some risk, and it will not be adopted unless the winter should set in with unusual rigor.

—The poor Princess of Wales! The most favorable report that an eminent surgeon can give of her is that "much time must elapse before she can resume her active habits of life." She is, in fact, an almost incurable invalid, only the doctors naturally do not like to say so. Courtly language is not couched in that form. Can anything be more melancholy than to see this poor lady, so early in her married life, stricken with a disease which makes her world bounded by the walls of a sick room? And husbands are not always the "devoted nurses" which Prince Albert is described by the Queen as having proved in her sickness. Some of them prefer to take their pleasure in another way—in hunting, in amusements, it may be in the pipe and the bowl. There are clouds in the sky even of a Princess—old, old moral, and yet how people do still envy princesses and queens!

—Jeff. Davis has left St. Catharines and gone to Montreal, where he is now living. According to the terms of his bail bond, he is expected to be in Richmond next month to stand his trial.

—Dr. Rayer, who recently fell dead in an apopletic fit in Paris, was one of the most eminent physicians in France. Every moment of his time was worth five dollars, calculating at the rate of his fees.

—The Chicago *Times* publishes a statement to the effect that Mrs. Lincoln has been in the habit, for more than a year past, of frequently visiting and dealing largely with a pawnbroker, named Doyle, located at No. 89 South Wells street. During the time named, she has received over thirteen hundred dollars from the pawnbroker, on articles pledged worth four or five times that amount. The articles pawned embraced cradle quilts, china *sets, dresses, &c.* She visited the shop for some time *incognito*, but her name was finally exposed by her colored servants.

—Santa Anna writes from his prison house in Mexico to a relative on Staten Island that he has no apprehensions for his life at the hands of his countrymen. He says he expects they will officially decree his banishment from Mexican soil, but he is pretty well assured they will neither hart a hair of his head nor deprive him of a dollar's worth of his property. He thinks he will be able to rejoin his friends in the United States before Christmas day. Santa Anna is much more hopeful as to his fate, it must be added, than are many of his friends here.

—Young Robert Lincoln, son of the late President, is admitted to the Chicago Bar. He is well spoken of, and is popular among his acquaintances.

—The great event of the week, at Columbus, Ohio, was the marriage of Gen. J. W. Forsythe, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, to Miss Lizzie Dennison, daughter of ex-Postmaster General Dennison, which took place at Trinity Church Wednesday evening. The church was crowded with the *elite* of the city, as well as by many distinguished strangers. Among the notables present were Hon. E. M. Stanton, Gen. Phil. Sheridan, Gen. Robt. C. Schenck, Hon. H. J. Jewett and President S. S. L'Hommedieu. The happy pair were attended by the following distinguished party: Miss Winslow, of Cincinnati, Miss Swaine, Miss Annie Dennison, Miss Ridgeway, Miss Lucy Neil, of Columbus, and Miss Morse; Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Col. W. Neil Dennison, Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, Col. G. A. Forsythe, Gen. E. Upton and Col. T. Rodenbaugh.

—The London correspondent of the *Tribune* writes as follows:

In going up the river to Lambeth, I encountered on the boat an African clergyman as black as the ace of spades. He was on his way to join the procession at Lambeth, and will to-morrow morning preach in the same church in which Bishop Willmer of Louisiana will officiate in the evening. It was the Rev. Mr. Gordon of Jamaica. He appears to be a man of exquisite taste, and of refinement fully equal to any of the white clergy with whom he associated to-day. His manners were most calm and gentlemanly, and he is getting immensely popular in London. He possesses great eloquence of the quiet, classic sort, and I took the opportunity, while going up the river, of enjoying a chat with him about Jamaica affairs, which I will try hereafter to elaborate.

—Germany has a rival for Brigham Young, in the descendant point of view: for a German newspaper says that two years ago a Mr. Christian Segemyer became father of his fifty-eighth child. His first wife gave birth to twenty-three, of which six were twins and eleven single born; his second wife to nineteen, and the third and still living wife is mother to sixteen children. Of these fifty-eight children, twenty-three are living, all being daughters, and the man has never been sick, and enjoys good health, as do his children.

—The St. Louis *Republican* has received an ear of corn, raised by Dr. F. Bell, on his farm near Caruthersville, Pemiscot county, in Southern Missouri. The ear is of a whitish yellow color, is sixteen rowed, measures nearly twelve inches in length, weighs two pounds, and has about one thousand kernels on it.

—The following are the men and women of Providence worth a million and over: John Carter Brown, $1,757,100; Alexander Duncan and family, $1,165,200; George Hall, $1,632,000; Robert H. Ives, $1,414,000. Worth half a million and over: Charlotte Goddard, $654,000; Thos. I. Hill, $577,400; Earl P. Mason, $587,000; George M. Richmond's heirs, $987,000. Jonah Moore, $502,000; Marshal Woods and wife, $740,000.

The story that the Abyssinian monarch aspired to the hand of Queen Victoria turns out to be a hoax.

—Dr. Ives, whose death occurred in New York within the last few days, was at one time not only a prominent Episcopalian, but he had reached the highest office in the church—that of Bishop. He had married the daughter of Hobart, one of the most revered names in American episcopacy, and as a parish priest had for years officiated with acceptation as the rector of St. Luke's in Hudson street, in New York. After having been for some time Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina, he went to Rome about 1852, and there became a convert to the Romish church.

—Lord Monck's alleged stinginess is just now a subject of discussion by the press of the Dominion. In Lord Elgin's time that nobleman was accused of meanness, and it was broadly asserted that he even sold the manure of his stables to help his private purse, and contrived to send a considerable sum to England yearly during his stay in Canada. The discovery has been made by some one that the present Governor General is equally mean, although he receives a much larger salary. He is charged with penuriousness for not inviting the provincial magnates of various degrees oftener to his table than he is accustomed to do.

Double Stabbing Affair in Allegheny.

On Saturday night, about half-past eleven o'clock, an affray occurred near Fraelich's saloon, on Liberty street, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, in which two men named Frank Dill and John Miller were stabbed and severely wounded by a man named Baptist Bender. The parties, it appears, met in Fraelich's saloon, when Dill asked Bender for a razor which he had loaned him some time ago. Bender refused to return the razor, when a quarrel ensued between him and Dill. They then went out to the street, when Bender it is alleged, knocked Dill down. Upon recovering himself, Dill, with some of his friends, among whom was Miller, started after Bender, when the latter turned around and, it is alleged, drawing a knife, stabbed Miller severely on the right side of the neck, and also inflicted a severe stab on the left side of Dill's neck. In a few moments some of the night watch appeared, but by that time the perpetrator had fled and has not yet been arrested. Neither of the stabs inflicted are dangerous, although Miller's wound is very severe and painful. Dill and Bender reside in the Fourth ward, and Miller in the Third ward, Allegheny. An information will be lodged against Bender to-day, and he will probably soon be in custody.

Escape of Prisoners.

On Monday morning last four prisoners confined in the jail in Franklin, made a sudden attack on the keeper having them in charge, overpowered him, and taking from him the keys, and a revolver, made their escape. Sheriff Gray immediately organized a party, started in pursuit of the fugitives, and succeeded in capturing Joseph Hidenger, who is said to be the ringleader. The other three eluded the search at the time, but on Tuesday, one of them, named Henry Burke, was apprehended at Pithole, by officer John A. Wylie, and conveyed to his old quarters. The Sheriff offers a reward of one hundred dollars each for the two fugitives at large. They are described as follows: Francis Hidenger, aged twenty-seven years, five feet eight inches high, smooth face, hazle eyes, dark clothes, (greasy.) George W. Hopewood, aged thirty-two years, five feet six inches in height, dark blue eyes, red moustache, snuff colored pants, dark cloth coat, white shirt, light plug hat, light red hair.

Patents Issued.

The following are among the patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending October 15th, 1867, each bearing that date:

Josiah W. Ells, of Pittsburgh, for improved mode of coating wrought iron with cast steel.

Wm. Smith, of Pittsburgh, for improved machine for molding pipe.

Joseph Kaylor, of Reserve township, for improved machine for making patch bolts.

A. L. Haskell, of Amity, for improvement in horse rakes.

Nathan Adams, of Altoona, for improved machine for making keys for bolts.

T. B. Bryson, of New Castle, for improved dumb-waiter.

Henry R. Foote, of Oil City, for improvement in furnaces for steam boilers, &c.

George W. Starr, of Clarksburg, W. Va., for improved automatic railroad switch.

THE PLUM CREEK CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

A Singular Proceeding.

The Death of Young King.

Dissatisfaction With the Inquest.

Appeal to the Courts, Etc., Etc.

Reference has already been made in the COMMERCIAL to the difficulty which recently sprung up in the Old School Presbyterian Church, of Plum Creek, and which had unfortunately led indirectly to the death of J. S. King, a young and respected citizen of the neigborhood. As has already been stated, King was killed by the falling of a wall, in tearing down the old church building, and that our readers may understand the circumstances we append below a history of the difficulty.

Plum Creek congregation was organized about thirty years ago, and the church building was located about two miles east of New Texas. The present pastor is Rev. J. D. Moorhead, and the congregation numbers about one hundred and thirty members. The great majority of the congregation reside west of the present site, and for some time past a proposition has been on foot to remove the church to New Texas, where a fine parsonage is now in course of erection, and where the Trustees own a very eligible site for a building. This removal has been stoutly resisted by the minority residing in and about the present location, and hence the difficulty. New Texas is claimed to be about the center of the congregation, as respects their places of abode. When the present pastor was called, a parsonage was promised him, and a meeting was called in the spring of 1866 to authorize its erection. The "old location party," knowing that they were largely in the minority, seemed determined to oppose any movement looking to a removal of the building, and refused to do anything towards the erection of the parsonage until the location was settled. The majority desired to let the location alone until the parsonage was finished. The erection of the parsonage was finally authorized unanimously, and a meeting called to determine the location of the church. The vote stood—fifty-four in favor of New Texas, and forty-seven in favor of the old location. The number in favor of removal has largely increased since that meeting. The "old location" party then refused to subscribe to the parsonage unless the location was yielded to them. In this way nothing was accomplished for a year. The affair began to assume a disagreeable aspect, and the Presbytery of Saltsburg was appealed to in hopes that the difficulty might be settled. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. F. Orr and D. J. Irwin, to visit the church, and after doing so, reported as follows:

"That the congregation of Plum Creek should immediately repair the old church so as to make it comfortable and respectable, and also immediately proceed to build the parsonage on their new lot at New Texas, considering that the faith and honor of the congregation, in view of the implied pledge given to their pastor, demand this."

The above was accompanied with an explanation, that it was intended as a compromise between the parties, and not designed to authorize either party to proceed with the erection of a new church building, and the amount to be expended in repairs was not to exceed eight hundred or one thousand dollars. This report was approved by Presbytery.

The New Texas party offered to take subscriptions for both objects together, and expend one-fourth on the church repairs and three-fourths on the parsonage. The other party would not hear to less than fifteen hundred dollars for the church, and that without saying anything about the parsonage. The Trustees, Alexander McJunkin, S. A. McClung, Wm. Meskimen, Jas. McJunkin, James Gray and S. P. Coon (all of whom are with the New Texas party except Mr. James McJunkin) then proceeded to carry out the old resolution, and the New Texas party raised money for the parsonage and have the same nearly completed. The minority attempted to restrain the majority, by injunction, but failed, and, getting their "Scotch-Irish" up, determined to build another church at the old place, at all hazards. They appointed a building committee, raised a fund of some six thousand dollars, and on Sabbath, October 6th, on their own authority, gave their pastor leave of absence. A congregational meeting was called on the same day, for October 21st, the charter requiring two weeks' notice. On Sabbath, October 13th, the Trustees learned that the minority intended to begin work next morning, before daylight, tearing down the old building. The church was securely fastened on Sabbath evening.

THE OLD CHURCH DEMOLISHED.

The minority had quietly made arrangements with Messrs. Reed & Niblock, contractors, of this city, to be on hands at an early hour Monday morning, to tear down the old church. It is alleged that a night excursion was planned and executed, and the party breakfasted at the house of one of the leaders of the minority at four o'clock in the morning. The "peep o' day boys" were promptly on hand, and forcing an entrance into the building, began with axes, saws and other implements, to raze the sacred walls. The Trustees, as soon as they could do so, entered suit against the parties for forcible entry and detainer. They all gave bail to answer, but proceeded with the work as soon as they were at liberty.

THE DEATH OF KING.

On Tuesday morning the work of demolition was renewed, and while the last wall was being undermined it fell suddenly, burying young King beneath the mass of brick, and killing him instantly. The affair cast a gloom over the community, and caused great excitement. Justice James Patterson held an inquest, and Messrs. Joseph Woods, James McJunkin, Wm. Martin, Josiah Davidson and Robert Niblock were sworn as witnesses. The substance of the testimony was, that Josiah Davidson and King were undermining the last wall, the other three being down—that this wall was undermined the same as the others, excepting that a piece of heavy timber lay against the top of the wall, from the inside, and had the effect to press it outward. When the men got within about five feet of meeting each other, as they proceeded with the undermining, Davidson saw the wall start and ran, hallooing to King at the same time. The former escaped with slight injury, but the latter was caught and crushed to death. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE INQUEST.

After the deceased was buried, there was considerable talk over the affair, and some dissatisfaction expressed as to the manner in which the inquest had been held. It was even alleged that the inquest was illegal, as the Coroner had not been notified. Some of the minority foolishly attributed the death of the young man to the action of the Trustees, in interfering with the work, and necessitating haste in its execution! On the other hand some of the majority asserted that the jury had acted illegally in not hearing testimony as to the carelessness of the parties doing the work, and putting the blame where it properly belonged. It was determined to call Coroner Clawson, and have his opinion as to the proceeding. He was accordingly notified, and proceeded to New Texas yesterday. He examined the papers and found them correct, but stated that the jury had no right to exclude testimony offered to show whether proper care had been used by those having the work in charge. It was determined, however, not to open up the investigation.

A CONGREGATIONAL MEETING.

Monday afternoon at two o'clock, a meeting of the congregation was held at the old church, in the open air, to consider what should be done with those who had set the will of the congregation at defiance.

Justice Patterson was called to the chair, and S. A. McClung was chosen Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated, the Secretary read extracts from previous meetings, and also the action of Presbytery, as noticed above.

Mr. J. M. Carpenter presented a protest on behalf of the minority, setting forth their grievances, and protesting against any action on the part of this meeting that would in any way interfere with or retard the "repairs" now making. This paper was signed by Wm. Martin, J. Woods, Samuel Schreiner, J. Murray Carpenter, James McJunkin, Elias B. Davidson and Hugh Davidson. It was accepted and ordered to be placed on the minutes without answer.

Mr. David Coon then offered the following, which was unanimously adopted, seventy-one voting:

> WHEREAS, Certain disorderly persons, some of them claiming membership in Plum Creek Church, have taken it upon themselves to demolish the building belonging to the congregation, contrary to the distinct warning of the trustees, the lawful conservators of said property; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That we condemn in an unqualified manner, the action of these persons as a violation of law, and wholly contrary to the will of this congregation.
>
> *Resolved*, That we commend the action of the Trustees in attempting to prevent the destruction of this property, and enjoin it upon them to use all lawful endeavors to bring the perpetrators of this outrage to speedy justice.
>
> *Resolved*, That in the name of the congregation we forbid the erection of another church building on the property belonging to said congregation, until its location is properly determined, and instruct the Trustees to see to the strict observance of this order.

Another resolution was unanimously passed, endorsing the action of the Trustees with respect to the building of the parsonage, after which the meeting adjourned.

The "minority" took no part in the above meeting, except to enter their protest. The workmen employed by them were busily engaged clearing away the brick and other debris, preparatory to rebuilding, under the pretense of "repairing." As the matter is now in the hands of counsel, for settlement before the courts, we forbear making any comments.

STABBING AFFAIR IN MCCLURE TOWNSHIP.—Thomas McCarthy appeared before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, on Saturday, and made an information against a man named John Carr, charging him with assault and battery with intent to kill. The alleged assault was committed on John B. O'Neal, a resident of McClure township, on Thursday night last. It is alleged that on the night stated, Carr, accompanied by O'Neal's wife, and a Mrs. Woods, entered O'Neal's house, Mr. O'Neal being in the house at the time. They then turned out the lights, and, in the darkness, it is alleged, Carr stabbed O'Neal in several parts of the body with a butcher-knife, inflicting some very dangerous wounds. Mrs. O'Neal is charged with being in accessory to the stabbing of her husband. Mr. O'Neal was so badly injured that he was unable to make information, and Mr. McCarthy brought suit against Carr on information received. Carr was arrested by some citizens and brought to the Allegheny lock-up, where he now remains to await a hearing.

Systems Run Down.

Persons often allow their systems to "run down," or rather *run them down* by over work, accompanied by a neglect of the proper means of invigoration. The result is what is called "GENERAL DEBILITY;" in other words, a failure and partial collapse of the physical forces, accompanied usually by great depression of spirits.

The best remedy in such cases is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Whether the state of exhaustion has been brought on by excessive physical labor, dissipation, anxiety of mind, exposure, or any other cause, the remedial effect of this great stomachic will be found equally prompt and certain. As a restorative, after severe sickness has prostrated the bodily and mental energies, it is pronounced by competent medical authorities, "THE BEST TONIC IN USE." If men were not foolishly careless about their health, and over confident in themselves, they would always, when engaged in any work that required great exertion, use corresponding means of sustaining their strength. For this purpose HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are invaluable. All toilers should use them as an invigorant.

For those constantly employed in in-door occupations, especially in crowded workshops, they may be reckoned as the very best safeguard of health. Where there is a predisposition to constipation, or a tendency to biliousness, they may be truly said to be a specific for which there is no substitute.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In reply to a card bearing my name, and published in this morning's papers by Smith & Cowley, of the Iron City College, I desire to say that that card was written about three years ago, under false impressions of their College. Soon after giving it I found I was deceived, and, not desiring to injure them by a counter statement, I sent them a private notification that I withdrew it, and requested them not to publish it. They now compel me to say, publicly, that their course of business education is not to be compared with that given in Duff's Mercantile College. I leave the public to judge of the merits of an institution whose principals use private names in this unwarrantable manner. Very respectfully,

C. C. COCHRAN.

PITTSBURGH, October 19, 1867.

A CARD.

An intimate acquaintance with the different Commercial Colleges in Pittsburgh, and the estimation in which they are respectively held by the business community, enables me to say that the Iron City College is not only the most popular, but is regarded by all as the best conducted, most efficient, and best adapted to the wants of actual business.

C. C. COCHRAN,

Book-keeper for B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., and late Supt. of Duff's College, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

ADJOURNED SALE OF CLINTON MILLS—I will offer for sale at Public Outcry, on THURSDAY, October 31st, 1867, at 12 o'clock, the CLINTON STEAM GRIST AND SAW MILLS, situate in Clinton, Allegheny county, Pa., together with 17 Acres of Land, all underlaid with Coal. There is a Coal Bank open on the land and the mouth of the bank is just at the Mill door. Two Frame Dwelling Houses and other outbuildings. There is also a young Apple Orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The Grist Mill has three Runs of Stones and all in good running condition; the Mills are situated in a good grain growing district. If desirable possession given in ten days from day of sale. Sale positive and without reserve to the highest and best bidder, as I am going to move West. Title good and terms easy.

JOHN ALWINE.

October 17, 1867.

FOR SALE—

THE STORE HOUSE AND TAVERN STAND

In Brady's Bend township, Armstrong county, known as the John Dougherty Tavern, and includes about five acres of land.

The same is situated upon the turnpike road leading from Kittanning to Brady's Bend, and adjoins the property of the Brady's Bend Iron Works. The buildings consist of one two story Frame Hotel, one Frame Store, one two story Frame Dwelling House, and one large Frame Stable, all of which are in good repair.

This property, which is one of the most desirable Tavern stands in Armstrong county, will be sold cheap and two-thirds of the price will be allowed to remain on mortgage.

For terms apply to J. GILPIN, Kittanning, Pa., or PATRICK LACEY, on the premises.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.

At Elizabeth, the county seat of Wirt county, West Virginia, a new and convenient Hotel, called the

"KANAWHA HOUSE,"

Now owned and occupied by the undersigned. Said house has one Acre of Land belonging thereto, a well of good water, a large Stable, and other conveniences unnecessary to mention.

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